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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

THE LAST OF DEMOCRACY.

Yesterday witnessed the expiring throes of the Democratic party in the United States. It had long been suffering from delerium tremens, and at last, emulating an illustrious example it "fell headlong and *burst asunder in the midst*, and all its bowels gushed out." After a scene of indescribable excitement, and after the New York delegation had voted to admit the bogus delegates from Louisiana and Alabama—a majority of the Baltimore Convention having voted for their admission and laid a motion to reconsider on the table—Mr. Russell of Virginia rose and said that his delegation could no longer retain their seats in that body. This movement, which carried out 24 of the 30 delegates from Virginia, was rapidly followed by large secessions from North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, (19 out of 24 delegates retiring.) California, Oregon, Delaware, and Massachusetts. The only Southern State which remains in the Convention is Missouri. A motion for adjournment was made and carried before the break had proceeded any farther. A dispatch received at 2 o'clock this morning says that Mr. Douglas has telegraphed suggesting a concession to the South in the platform, and authorizing the withdrawal of his name.

MR. THOMASSON'S SPEECH.

Let us call attention to Mr. Thomasson's speech, printed on another page of this paper. It is calm and moderate in its tone, convincing in its statements of fact, and fair and conservative in its conclusions. Mr. Thomasson, now a lawyer in this city, was formerly a Whig member of Congress from the Louisville (Ky.) District—the intimate personal and political friend of Henry Clay. His example, in this crisis, in speaking out for the success of Republicans and Republican doctrine ought to and no doubt will have great weight with old Whigs who make Mr. Clay their model in political life.

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

The duty of all men who love their country, desire the perpetuation of the American Union and the conservation of the principles of free government as the basis of our political institutions is plain. The Democratic party has broken into two by the weight of its frauds and iniquities. It has ceased to be a power in the land. The two fragments are hostile and embittered. Each will bring a candidate into the field, to the end that the contest now with the people may be transferred to the House. In the present state of the popular mind, our institutions cannot bear the strain which a struggle in that place would bring on. No such opportunity, constituted as the House is, must be given to those who plot treason and disunion. There is but one way under the sun by which it can be avoided. There is but one leader now to whom all men can turn for hope, and that man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In his election the angry elements would be stilled. In his conservatism the country would be reassured of a strict and impartial observance of the rights of all. In his honesty and patriotism all can repose. He is the only candidate who is able to command a majority of the electoral votes of the States, and to ward off that blow in the House which the disunionists wait the chance to strike. Douglas' most sanguine friends will not make a show of fight in more than six of the Northern States, and they have not the ghost of a chance of carrying a State in the South. The candidate of the South will not have an electoral ticket in half of the States of the North. The Bell movement is an empty sound; men are not in the humor to *play* politics now; they are in earnest. We must then come back to LINCOLN, and give him an overwhelming victory in all the free States and carry for him Missouri, Delaware and possibly Maryland. It is every patriot's duty to aid in the good work. We know that the unaided strength of the Republicans is sufficient to make him President. But the moral force of his Administration will be increased, and his enemies' power for mischief weakened, by numbers. We want an almost unanimous vote, that this embittered and dangerous warfare of the sections may be ended, and that the Union, with its countless blessings, may be preserved. Regardless, then, of all old ties of party, all old prejudices growing out of past contests, patriotic men will lose no time in adding their voices to the loud acclaim which is to call him to the management of our national affairs. Let us go back to the principles and policy of the Fathers. "The UNION and LINCOLN," are the watchwords!

Later from California.

The following is the substance of the news received by the Overland Express from California, which reached Springfield (Mo.) on the 21st:

SPRINGFIELD, (Mo.) June 21.—The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates, arrived this evening, and brings the following summary of news from the Pacific coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The mail departing to-day leaves California in the midst of great excitement, on account of Indian hostilities in Western Utah. The war there is becoming serious. Within the month just closed, the Indians have made attacks on different parties of whites as far south as Walker's River, and north as far as Honey Lake. The station on the Pony Express and Salt Lake Mail route, is known to have been destroyed, and the stock driven off over a distance of more than 200 miles eastward from Carson Valley. Parties of Indians constantly cross this route and render it impossible to repair stations, unless United States troops are provided to protect it, and thus far Gen. Clark has not been able to spare the necessary men from other duties. Under these circumstances the Pony Express has been discontinued, until such time as its trips can be resumed without jeopardizing the interests of its patrons. The main body of Indians are concentrated at Pyramid Lake, where Col. Ormsby's party was recently defeated, and over 70 of them killed, as now ascertained. They are defiant, well armed and number, according to information relied upon by Col. Jack Hays, from 1500 to 3000 warriors. On the 29th Col. Hays' party of over 600 volunteers, and 16 United States troops, started from Carson Valley for the Indian headquarters at Williams' Station, Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred.

Col. Hays' party came upon a party of 300 Indians, attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians—among them a principal chief. Two of the volunteers were injured.

On the 31st the regulars and volunteers marched for Pyramid Lake, and by the 2d inst. they confidently expect to bring on a general battle with the main body of savages.

The effect of these disturbances has been to concentrate all the mining population of the Washoe region, now numbering 7,000 or 8,000 men within a very small space in the vicinity of settlements.

The mining accounts all point to the immense richness and extent of the new mineral region.

The pony express with St. Louis dates of the 28th May, now five days over due, has not arrived and probably has been cut off by Indians. The Arizona express of the 18th and 19th May, passed through Carson Valley on the journey Eastward, and it is hoped got safely over the Indian infested portion of the route. Much apprehension is felt for their safety. They [illegible] have about 150 letters.

The Iowa Hill stage was robbed of $11,000 in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co., on the 26th, by [illegible] highwaymen. The money has not been recovered, but was promptly paid by the Express company.

Fire at Pekin, Ill.

PEKIN, June 22.—This morning about two o'clock a fire was discovered issuing from the back window of the city drug store, a two story frame building on Court street. The building, with a portion of its contents, was destroyed. The first floor was occupied by Wagoneller & [illegible], druggists, and the second floor by Dr. [illegible], dentist, and Jas. Wilson, artist. The building was owned by Holmes & Mason. Loss [illegible]. Drug store partially insured.

Attempted Murder.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Mrs. Gow was [illegible] by her husband this morning. He [illegible] in her face, from jealousy. Both [illegible]

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

New and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Piano-Forte, &c., at 9½ o'clock, at [illegible] Lake street, 2d floor, up stairs by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

☞ The Berean Baptist Church has lately paid off an indebtedness of $1,181. Well done.

☞ Capen, the Solar Penumbra man, late of this city, has removed to St. Louis, Mo.

☞ All complaints against nuisances should be lodged at the City Marshal's Office. When thus properly made they will be promptly attended to.

☞ The excursion train for Geneva will leave the Wells street depot this morning at half past eight, connecting with an excursion train from Aurora, at the Junction.

☞ John Schmidt, on trial before the Superior Court, on a second charge of larceny was on Thursday found guilty and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

A STABLE AFFAIR.—The attention of the Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday in the trial of a case, "James D. Beckett *versus* Wm. H. Kennicott and C. L. Root, for trespass."

STILL ANOTHER PIC NIC.—The Sunday School connected with Christ Church goes on a pic-nic excursion to Blue Island to day. Cars start from the Rock Island depot at 9 A. M. Tickets twenty-five cents.

MR. A. T. WILLIAMS, of Hope Nurseries, West Side, will accept our thanks for a beautiful lot of geraniums, fuschias, etc. If Mr. Williams sells as good an article as he gives away his must be a nice place to spend money.

☞ Hay making was going on in the Court House Square yesterday. The grass had been cut several days, and had, by its perfume, reminded every passer-by, who had ever been in a hay field, of the days of his childhood.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady have three piano forte arrangements of the serenade *Com' è gentil*, from "Don Pasquale," sung by Brignoli at the recent concerts in this city. One of these arrangements is by Thalberg, another by Wallace, the third by Calchott.

☞ The pic-nic excursion of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Third Presbyterian Church to Lake Forest, starts this morning at nine o'clock from the old depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. All who intend going should be on hand early.

A BUFFALO EDITOR.—Anson G. Chester was in the city yesterday. He was on his return from Jacksonville, where he had been to deliver the annual poem at the Commencement of the Illinois College, which took place on Wednesday.

SERENADE.—The members of Light Guard Band, ever on the alert for doing some pleasant act, had the kindness to pause in front of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE establishment last night, at eleven o'clock, and treated us to a delightful serenade. On the part of editors, publishers, reporters, printers—and the devil, also—we return grateful thanks to the leaders and members of this crack musical corps.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—"The Republican Campaign Songster," edited by W. H. Burligh, Esq.; "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by D. W. Bartlett of the *Independent*; "Wigwam" edition of the Lives of Lincoln and Hamlin, &c., &c. All the above furnished in quantities to suit the trade, on the most favorable terms, by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

NEXT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The next meeting of the National Medical Convention was fixed, at its thirteenth anniversary in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 5th inst., to take place in Chicago on the first Tuesday in June, 1861. Six hundred delegates were present at the meeting spoken of, and nearly every State in the Union was represented. Eli Ives, of New Haven, was elected President for the current year.

MAN BITTEN BY A DOG.—A gentleman, while riding out yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Lake View House, took occasion to enter a farm for the purpose of obtaining forbidden fruit, when he was attacked, unawares, by a large dog, and bitten painfully—but we trust not so seriously as to despair of recovery—about the legs. He will probably ascertain the next time whether the dog is muzzled before he encroaches on others' property.

RUNAWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening, a horse, attached to a buggy, and belonging to Mr. Valle, becoming frightened, started at a fearful rate from the corner of Madison street up State. Arriving at Court Place, he undertook to go in—all right for the horse, but awful hard for the buggy, which suffered somewhat by coming in collision with a corner post, smashing dasher, springs, and top, and making a pretty general wreck of the whole affair. Post wasn't hurt.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—Judge Manierre has dissolved the injunction obtained by J. H. McVicker restraining the city authorities from proceeding with measures for the collection of the $500 license levied upon his theatrical establishment. The Judge's reasons for acting in this manner were given at length to the Court on Wednesday. It now remains to be seen which will beat in the long run, as we are assured that Manager McVicker will never submit to the $500 license, and his backers propose taking the case to the Supreme Court.

FRIGHTENED.—Several gentlemen who were taking their dinners at an eating house contiguous to the dismantled Revere Hotel were yesterday nearly frightened out of their appetites by the falling of a large portion of the northern wall of that building, upon which the masons had been at work and at last dislodged. They were only reassured by sending a boy to see if the roof of the restaurant was still whole.

But, seriously, *is* the present condition of those two solitary walls—the front and rear ones having been nearly all taken out—exactly safe?

RHUBARB WINE.—Mr. I. R. Mudge, of Belvidere, sends us half a dozen bottles of Rhubarb Wine, of his own manufacture, which has in a slight degree the peculiar medicinal properties of the Rhubarb, without any of its nauseous taste. We should not choose Rhubarb Wine as a steady tipple, nor as a substitute for milk in the family; but that which Mr. Mudge has placed at our disposal has a pleasant aromatic flavor, superior to a majority of the compounds known as wine in the liquor stores; and we have no doubt it would "make drunk come" just as quickly and quite as safely as they. Of its subsequent effects we have nothing to say.

FREE RIDE.—Some person or persons unknown, not having the funds to spare for paying for the same, took a hack belonging to Messrs. Hess & Powell, on Thursday afternoon, and went in for a *free* ride about town. The horses returned to the stable of their owners about twelve that night with the fore trucks, all there was left of the hack—and they, like the Hibernian's dog, which, to save expense he had fastened to the bumper of the rear passenger car of an express train—"rather the worse for wear" they had sustained. The hack was finally found, a perfect wreck.

PISCATORY.—The readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE who have a taste for piscatorial sports, can now enjoy themselves to their heart's content, by taking a trip to Osterhout's, on the Calumet, fifteen miles from this city. One of our citizens spent the day there yesterday and returned last evening, bringing nineteen trophies of his skill, one of which, a noble pickerel, weighing six and a half pounds, was kindly forwarded to our sanctum. This is only a sample of what others have done in the same way. By taking the Michigan Central, or Illinois Central cars to Calumet Station, you are within a mile of Osterhout's, who furnishes boats and good cheer to all who give him a call.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held June 22d, 1860, the following persons were elected as Directors for the ensuing year (being the same as the Board of last year, except Mr. Kidder, elected in the place of I. H. Burch, Esq., who, having some time previously tendered his resignation, peremptorily declined a re election), to wit: John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Samuel [illegible] Spinney, Robert B. Watson, William Scott and Henry P. Kidder, Boston, Mass.; and Edward

Rev. Paul Andersen.

Our religious readers will regret to learn that Rev. Paul Andersen, for the last twelve years Pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, preached his farewell sermon on Wednesday, and left for Europe on Thursday morning. He expects to spend the evening of his days in his native Norway. We detract nothing from the merits of our other clergymen when we say that Mr. Andersen has been one of the most laborious, devoted and useful ministers among us, and our Christian public will be sorry to part with one who has so long been ready to do his part, and more than his part, in every good word and work. We have known him long and well, and never have we been acquainted with a man, who better fulfilled all the duties of his sacred office, or who more strictly obeyed the injunction of the apostle to "Follow after righteousness, godliness, faith, love, patience, meekness."

The results of his labors, are the best testimony to his faithfulness as a pastor. He, and the efficient men who have ever "stayed up his hands," in his efforts to do good, have under the blessing of Providence, literally built up the church of which he was pastor. It was organized in Feb. 1848, with some 50 members. Since that time about 400 have joined the church. He leaves it with a membership of 350, and a large congregation, mostly of his own countrymen. During his ministry here he has married some 250 couples, attended 1,000 funerals, and preached more than 2,000 sermons. In all the early years of his labors, when his countrymen were coming West by thousands, he was literally agent for all of them, and director to their new homes. During our cholera seasons, no man did more to minister to the wants of the distressed, and to point the sorrowing ones to that home where sadness and parting are no more.

On Tuesday evening a pleasant reunion of pastor and people took place at the house of City Marshal, Iver Lawson, Esq. Several handsome and appropriate testimonials were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Andersen. On Wednesday the ladies had decorated the pulpit and altar with choice flowers, and a large crowd assembled to hear the parting words of wisdom from their beloved pastor, and to bid him a final farewell. That parting we shall not attempt to describe. Everybody in Chicago knows, or should know, that the Norwegians are among our most industrious, moral, and thriving citizens. When Mr. Andersen commenced his labors among them, it is not to their discredit to say that they were poor; he leaves them highly prosperous, and many of them in really affluent circumstances. By his unwearied efforts for their moral and religious welfare, he has contributed largely and directly to that prosperity which as a people they now enjoy. Long may the blessings of the poor "follow him," and when his labors among his native hills are ended may he receive the highest reward of a "good and faithful servant" of his Divine master.

A New Dispensary for the Poor of Chicago.

The following is from the pen of M. L. Booth, author of "Illustrated History of New York City," translator of some of Victor Cousin's works, &c. After speaking of the Dispensary for women and children at No. [illegible] West Madison street, she says:

The fitness of women for the study of medicine and the propriety, amounting to imperative necessity, of their undertaking the treatment of their own sex, is now too universally acknowledged to be a matter of doubt. To secure ourselves from quackery, it remains for us to insist that they shall be thoroughly educated in the profession. We are glad to find that, in this respect, Drs. Buckel and Jones, who are ladies of culture, refinement and high social position, have enjoyed unusual advantages. They belong to the "regular" school of medicine, and are thus recognized by the profession at large. After graduating at the Pennsylvania Female Medical College, they resided for more than a year in the New York Infirmary for women and children, a college hospital established some three years ago, in New York city, by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, and Marie E. Zakrzewska, for the purpose of affording to the graduates of female medical colleges an opportunity to study medicine practically by the bedside of a patient under the eye of an experienced physician, before establishing themselves in the practice of their profession. This institution, which was established on the European plan under the personal supervision of Dr. Zakrzewska, formerly assistant physician to the Royal Hospital Charite of Berlin, Prussia, has besides its in door patients, a Dispensary practice of more than three thousand patients a year, and bears a high reputation among the profession in New York. This, with the Dispensary of the Boston Medical College, have hitherto been the only institutions of the sort in the country conducted by women. The Chicago Dispensary makes the third. While residents of the New York Infirmary, Drs. Buckel and Jones attended the preparatory school of medicine, under the tuition of Professors of the Thirteenth Street Medical College, and New York and Demit Dispensaries and frequented the various city Dispensaries and Hospitals, all of which were open to them in common to other medical students.

One of the most important features of the New York Infirmary, is the establishment of a school for the professional training of nurses, in which Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who is the friend of Florence Nightingale, and the confidant of her plans, takes much interest. We are glad to learn that Drs. Buckel and Jones intend ultimately to establish a similar school in Chicago. This is a subject of interest to the whole community, for it is a notorious fact that while we are compelled to pay a most exorbitant price for nurses of the sick, it is next to impossible to find one that really understands her business, or that does not, by awkwardness or incapacity, do almost as much injury as her care is worth to the patient. Every physician knows that the efficacy of his prescriptions depends in a great measure on their being properly carried out, and that his success depends nearly as much upon the nurse as upon the medicine. The recent efforts and work of Florence Nightingale have aroused public attention to the importance of this subject, and we trust that Drs. Buckel and Jones, having enjoyed the advantages of a residence in an institution in which Miss Nightingale herself is deeply interested, and to the arrangement of which she has greatly contributed by advice and suggestions, will carry out their designs by establishing a flourishing school in Chicago. We cordially wish them success in their undertakings and commend them to the confidence and support of the public.

THE TUCKER LIBRARY.—The library of the late Dr. Elisha Tucker has been presented by the family to the University of Chicago. It embraces over eight hundred volumes; being especially rich, as might be expected, in theological works, and embracing, also, various standard productions in general literature. Among the former are some that are now rarely seen in libraries; for example, Goodwin's Works, in five volumes, valued at one hundred dollars.

Of other theological writers whose works are in the library, we may mention Owen, Pool, Leighton, Howe, Knapp, Buttler, Fuller, Charnock, Chalmers, &c.; a volume of Christmas Evans's Sermons; also, the English Hexapla, the Encyclopedia Americana, with bound volumes of various serial publications, including a nearly full set of the Christian Review.

The library is to occupy a handsome case, the design of which we have seen, as drawn by Mr. Boyington of this city. On the top, let into the scroll-work that forms the crown, will be a portrait of Dr. Tucker. This gift is a truly noble one, of great value to the University; and while perpetuating amid associations peculiarly appropriate the memory of a good and eminent man, it will be a most honorable testimonial from the generous donors.

A DETECTIVE OFFICER CANED.—It is not often that we are called upon to record the caning of a detective officer, but C. P. Bradley has at last received the just reward of his many favors to the public in a caning at the hands of John C. Miller, late Prosecuting Attorney. The affair came off at the house of Captain Bradley, in the presence of several persons, who did not interfere to prevent the deed—in fact they, as well as the Captain, seemed highly pleased with the attack, and the manner in which the stick was "applied."

The instrument used on the occasion is a beautifully finished walking stick, made for the purpose out of a piece of timber from old Fort Duquesne, to the order of George Wilson, Esq., Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and Henry Weaver, Esq., ex-Mayor of the same city.

Members of the Light Guard Band were present, and enlivened the scene with excellent music. A speech was made by Mr. Miller previous to the "little affair," which was responded to by "Brad." in a happy vein, and a succession of social festivities followed.

The cane presented to the Captain bears the inscription, "Presented to C. P. Bradley, Esq., by George Wilson and Henry Weaver, for his hospitality and kindness to them during the Chicago Convention."

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the

The Case of Dr. John A. Richards, the Alleged Defaulting Tax Collector.

The case of Dr. John A. Richards, the defaulting tax gatherer, of Thornton, was up before the Superior Court again yesterday, and from the respectable connections of the defendant, his past general good behavior and genteel personal appearance considerable interest has been manifested in the trial.

Dr. Richards is a tall, well proportioned man, about thirty five years of age, well educated, genteel in manners, and does not look to be hardened in crime. On the contrary, his appearance is rather prepossessing. He was during the whole of yesterday accompanied by his wife, who seemed deeply humiliated by the position occupied by her husband.

The defendant, Richards, is charged in the indictment with having collected about fifteen hundred dollars from the tax payers of Cook County, at Thornton, and instead of paying the same over to the proper officer, of using the money for his own private purposes. After having made up his mind to do the deed it is claimed that he left the State and went to Canada West, where he was found this spring, arrested and brought back, and has lain in jail ever since. He was elected to the office of Collector in November 1859. He qualified soon after and entered immediately upon its business.

Previous to leaving for Canada Dr. Richards came to the city and wrote his wife a letter, dated February 25th, 1860, in which he spoke in feeling terms of the *step* he was about to take. He said that step, he feared, would break her heart. He could not bear to see his family brought to want. He laid the whole blame upon some of his neighbors, and acquitted his wife of all knowledge of his design or any participation in his guilt. Said he dare not leave her any money, excepting a little pocket change, fearing that she might suspect him and frustrate his plans. After instructing her in what manner to dispose of his book accounts and the house in which they had lived, he spoke of their child, and closed by expressing his desire that they might meet again, and directing her to address him at Sacramento City, California. Many endearing terms, such as only a tender and loving husband could candidly use toward a wife, are strangely intermingled with the other matter of the letter, plainly indicating the circumstances and state of mind under which it was composed.

The case will be continued to-day.

New Jerusalem Church Convention—Third Day.

In our report yesterday we should have stated that Rev. Mr. Hibbard, of this city, instituted a New Church German Society in Quincy, instead of Peoria; also, that he had ordained Mr. John M. Hofer as an officiating minister to the Society in New Orleans, instead of a leader.

On Thursday evening Prof. J. C. Ager, of the New Church College at Urbana, Ohio, delivered a very finely conceived and well written address upon the subject of Education, in a New Church light. Prof. Ager, although a young man, is a gentleman not only well read, but of no ordinary natural abilities.

Prof. Ager was followed by Prof. G. V. Smith, of Michigan, in an address on the glorification of the Lord's Humanity, which exhibited a considerable acquaintance with the peculiar doctrines of the Church, and was very finely written.

On Friday the Convention met at the usual hour, and the journal of Thursday afternoon was read and approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported on the case of Mr. Jas. L. Jewett, whose name was presented for election as a member of the Convention and referred to them. The Committee recommended his election, which was done by vote of the Convention.

The President presented a communication from Rev. Woodbury M. Fernald, of Boston, Mass., resigning his membership in the Convention and his ministry under it. This was read.

Rev. Mr. Hayward presented and read a document reporting the action of the joint committee of the ministers and laymen of the Massachusetts Association, suspending Mr. Fernald from his functions as minister of the New Church until the present session of the Convention, on account of his teaching doctrines contrary to those of the New Church.

This subject was referred to a committee of four—two ministers and two laymen, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Hibbard and Giles, and Messrs. J. Y. Scammon and Keffer.

The Committee on Religious Instruction made its annual report, which was accepted.

The Committee on Colportage and Missions presented its report, which was read and accepted.

The report of the Committee on Religious Instruction was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report a plan for the construction of the Committee.

The Convention then took a recess, and Rev. Jno. Worcester officiated at public worship, and preached a sermon from Matthew VI.

After the religious services J. Y. Scammon, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the presence at this Convention of our German and other brethren from Canada, and the applications of societies in that Province for admission as members of the Convention, have [illegible] satisfaction; and this body invites all of our brethren in this wide extended continent and its surrounding isles, who agree with us in opinion, to unite with us in the performance of the general uses of the Church.

The Committee to raise funds presented its report which was read and accepted.

The Ex Committee made a supplementary report, referring to the declination of Mr. Robert L. Smith for re-election as Treasurer, but stating that Mr. Smith had consented to continue in office until other arrangements be made, and proposing that there be no election of Treasurer this year, and that the Ex Committee be authorized "to empower the Board of Publication to provide a Treasurer, temporarily, subject to the action of the Committee."

This report was accepted and the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The Ex Committee also reported the action of a sub-Committee, appointed last year to confer with the American Swedenborgian Printing and Publishing Society in New York, which was accepted.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met; the roll was called; the journal of the morning session read and approved.

The Committee to raise funds in aid of the publication of Swedenborg's manuscripts and other works by Dr. Tafel, made a report which was read and accepted, and the Committee continued.

Mr. Williams presented the report of the Committee relative to the presentation and distribution of the journals now in the hands of the Secretary; which was read and recommitted for amendment.

Rev. Mr. Stuart offered a resolution to the effect that the Secretary be requested to procure a suitable register for the use of the Convention, and that he cause the same to be opened at each session for the autograph enrolment of the members, and visitors who are members of the Church, and that it be the duty of the Committee on Credentials to see that the names are entered therein.

Col. James asked for information relative to certain changes in one of the Orders of Worship, which was answered by Messrs. Stuart and Hibbard.

The Committee on Religious Instruction presented their report again, proposing that the Committee be appointed in the usual way, and that they have leave to add to their number.

This recommendation was adopted.

The subject of referring the report of a sub-committee on a "Declaration of Principles," or the book entitled "Principles of the New Church," to the next Convention, and re-committing it meantime to the Executive Committee was taken up; and after considerable discussion and several propositions, the whole subject was referred to a select committee of three. Messrs. Scammon, Bell and James were made such Committee.

The committee appointed in the morning, on the case of Rev. Woodbury M. Fernald, presented a report approving the action of the Massachusetts Association in suspending him from the Ministry. The report was adopted.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M. to-day, and this afternoon accepted an invitation to Dr. Dyer's, in the north suburbs of the city.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon at a few minutes past three, fire was discovered in the rear of buildings No. 148 and 150 Washington street. In a few moments the department was on the spot, and the little progress the flames had made rendered their subjection an easy task. Within twenty minutes of the time of the alarm the order was given by Chief Engineer Harris for the steamers to go home, the fire having been extinguished.

The principal damage done was in the removal and damage of the goods of C. A. Engel, gold and silver-leaf manufacturer and working jeweler. He is insured $300 in the Peoria Company, which will more than cover his loss.

The flames were communicated to the rear of the buildings by the burning of some straw in the vicinity which had been carelessly left unwatched.

The building occupied by Mr. Engel is owned by Ald. James Long and is uninsured—damage slight. No. 148 is used as a dwelling and belongs to G. W. Cobb—is uninjured but soaked with water.

☞ The West Side Wide Awakes had a very lively time on Thursday night at West Market Hall. After the transaction of business, it was announced that fifty members had joined the club. Short and telling speeches were made by S. M. Wilson and C. R. Jones. J. H. Brown, Esq., led in singing. After an hour spent in drill, the club adjourned with three times three for the standard bearers of the party. The club meets next Monday evening at West Market Hall for drill, and it is hoped all will [illegible]

A SAD CASE.—A girl from the country, whose name we have not learned, has for some time been an inmate of a disreputable house in the suburbs of our city, and her friends until lately had no knowledge of her occupation or whereabouts. She had voluntarily deserted her home, being too wild to submit to the mild restraints imposed upon her by her parents, and come to town to see the world, when she, either by accident or through the machinations of the numerous procurers and procuresses who infest all portions of the place, entered upon a life of shame. In such a house, living such a life, was she found on Thursday by officer Clayton and immediately delivered into the care of her heart-broken father who had long been seeking his prodigal child.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Manufacturers of Brass Faucets, Beer Pumps and Plumber's Cocks, Brass Castings and Copper Work, made to order, at No. [illegible] Washington street. June 21-6t.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinchley, agent, 302 State street. je20-3m.

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not explosive, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 132 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Rev. Prof. Wm. Dickinson, of Lind University, will preach morning and evening, next Sabbath, in Westminster Church.

—There will be regular service on next Sabbath, in the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, West Side, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

—The fifth discourse of the series of Sabbath afternoon sermons, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at the People's Free Church (Wigwam) on Sunday, June 24th, at 4 P. M., by Rev. T. M. Eddy, editor of the N. W. Christian Advocate Journal.

—Rev. W. W. King will deliver a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday, at half-past two P. M. Subject—Life and services of Theodore Parker.

—Divine service in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ansgarius, corner Indiana and Franklin streets, Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. [illegible]

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, North Division, is open for Divine service every Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., and also on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. Rev. William Fulton, Rector.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 18th inst., at the residence of Job Carpenter, Esq., by Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. JOHN WALKER and Miss ANN WESTON.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening the 13th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], J. WESLEY BARTON, of Chicago to Miss [illegible] Price, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

At Boston, Mass., June 20th, PHILO AMATUS CARPENTER, aged 22 years, eldest son of Philo and Ann T. Carpenter, of this city. His remains will be brought here for interment.

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. je16-d&w6m

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.45 am and 9:30 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.
At 9.45 am and 9:30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate places.
4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate places.
At 5:30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 am. train.
Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 pm. train.
☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.
W. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS,
STYLES AND PRICES:
NO. 1 MACHINE—Table with drawer [illegible]
NO. 2 MACHINE—Table with drawer and cover. Very ornamental [illegible]
UNIVERSAL HEMMER [illegible]
Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st.
Send for a Circular. Agents wanted. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois.

TO BUILDERS—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the twentieth day of July next for the erection of a School House in the village of Pecatonica, town of [illegible], county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, according to plans and specifications made for the same by G. P. Randall, architect, which plans and specifications may be seen at the office of said architect in Chicago, or at the office of William Welch, in Pecatonica.
Proposals are invited for the construction of the building complete, or for the different branches of mechanical work separately.
The building is to be 36 by 57 feet on the ground; two stories high with a basement; the basement to be built of stone and the superstructure of brick.
The proposals are to be endorsed "Proposals for Building School House," and directed to Wm. Welch, Esq., [illegible] the Board of School Directors, Pecatonica, Ill., and the Board reserve the right to accept any of the bids or reject them all.
E. H. WILLIS, H. BROWN, WM. WELCH, } Directors.

CADDIE LEE RATHBURN. The celebrated Clairvoyant Physician would call the attention of ladies suffering under female diseases to her rooms, No. 190 Randolph street, opposite the Briggs House, where she pledges her word to cure all curable diseases in females. Her motto is, without satisfaction, no pay. [illegible] This celebrated physician will only remain two weeks longer. Ladies, call soon, it is your only chance. [illegible] Don't forget that she has FOUR PRIVATE ROOMS expressly for Ladies.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, AT FLORENCE, MASS., (Near Northampton,) continues open through the year. It is one of the largest and best regulated institutions of its kind, and conducted after Priessnitz's principles, which Dr. Munde has practised for nearly thirty years. [illegible] Prices for board and treatment from $9 to $12 per week.
"Dr. Munde is next to Priessnitz, the most eminent practitioner of the Water Cure that Germany has produced."—New York Tribune.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
CHICAGO, May 20, 1860.
TO STOCKHOLDERS:—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 22d day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
AMOS T. HALL, Sec'y.

$2,500 TO $3,000 per Year. A Rare Chance for All. The above amount can easily be made by the manufacture and sale of an article of very recent discovery. It is entirely new, and any person wishing to engage in a business that will pay, or to enlarge one already established, will do well to address the undersigned. [illegible] For full particulars address (enclosing stamp for return) A. P. COOLEY, Box No. [illegible], Middletown, Maryland.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. [illegible]
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGinnis, Maker.
To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say [illegible] All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. State of Rhode Island, &c. Providence, &c. At the September term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, &c. It was ordered and decreed by said Court, that the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of said Bank, should deposit the same with the Receiver on or before the first day of July, A. D., 1860.
In accordance with said decree, the undersigned give notice to all holders of the bills of said bank to deposit the same with him, at his office in Blackstone block, No. 9, Weybosset street, in said Providence, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860, [illegible] order of said Court. CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, [illegible]

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent [illegible], is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West.

EXCHANGE!—EXCHANGE!—[illegible] property in the North Division of Chicago, [illegible] in Lake Forest, near the Academy, and other desirable property, for A HOUSE AND LOT IN CHICAGO [illegible] Address P. O. Box 558, giving description and location of property.

LOST.—On Sunday Evening, on Madison or State street a Red Cashmere Scarf. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to WILEY BRO'S Banking Office, [illegible] La Salle streets.

WANTED—A situation in a Grocery store by a young man who speaks the English and German language. Address "M." this office.

WANTED.—A pair of second-hand Lever Platform Scales [illegible] Address post office box [illegible].

FOR SALE—A House containing five rooms, buttery and closets, [illegible] Address "T. L." at this office.

WANTED—Six boys, from 12 to 14 years of age. They must be well acquainted with the city, and come well recommended. To such, a steady employment will be given. Inquire on Monday morning, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Room 3, [illegible] 77 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A middle aged woman of experience to take charge of a small family during the absence of the parents this summer. Address post office box 1557.

FOR SALE.—A good pair of Family horses and carriage, very low for cash. The owner wishes to leave the city, and anyone desiring to purchase can apply immediately at No. 102 Randolph street room No. 3.

FOURTH OF JULY At Hyde Park.
A good dinner will be provided for pic-nic parties at 50 cents, [illegible] in a beautiful grove. Apply to [illegible] Hyde Park Depot, or address him through the Chicago Post Office. J. W. MERRILL.
Supplies for pic nics, provisions, &c., &c., always on hand at the depot, and furnished at Chicago prices. Fare to Hyde Park, 10 cents.

CAUTION.—I learn that recently some attempts have been made to [illegible] of money in my name. This is to caution all persons against such attempts. E. McHENRY.

BOARDING.—First-class Boarding for three gentlemen, with rooms. Also a few day boarders can find pleasant boarding place, by calling at 28 East Washington street, near Wabash avenue.

HOLD ON! STOP!!
Go and See Antonio & Bro's
Great World Circus,
BUT DON'T FORGET THE
GREAT QUADRUPLE SHOW,
In the Basement of the Old Church, corner Washington and Clark, consisting of the
Wonders of the World Combined.
Living Human and Animal Curiosities from all parts of the Globe. Over twenty in number. [illegible]
P. S.—Ladies and Children are respectfully invited to visit the exhibition, as it is of a moral and instructive nature.

NEW EDITION OF HAINES' TOWNSHIP Organization Laws.
A COMPILATION OF ALL THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS RELATIVE TO TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION, TO WHICH ARE ADDED
Numerous Practical Forms and Notes
With References to the Decisions of older States on Questions upon like Statutes.
THIRD REVISED EDITION,
With a Copious Index.
Also—An Appendix containing Amendatory Acts of 1859.
Eighteenth Thousand!
BY ELIJAH M. HAINES, Counsellor-at-Law.
Price..........50 Cents.
Published by W. B. KEEN, Law Bookseller,
148..........Lake Street, Chicago..........148.

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE, Within 30 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms. To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more desirable region can be selected; [illegible] Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. General Depot, Chicago.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned Receivers of said Bank, [illegible] for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be barred from all further dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court. [illegible] } Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

COTTAGE WANTED.—Any one having a Cottage (containing not less than five rooms) [illegible] A. D. BRADLEY, post office box 2193.

STANDARD SACRED CHORUSES. The Sacred Chorus Book, Consisting mostly of selections from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Romberg, Neukomm, Rossini, and others, with an accompaniment of the Organ or Piano Forte, Suitable for Singing Societies or Advanced Schools. By E. L. White and J. E. Gould. Price $1.50. Sent post paid on receipt of the price by the publishers, OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington st., Boston.

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chicago City Property or good improved Farm [illegible] a LIVERY STOCK, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c., &c. Address [illegible], box 360, Chicago post office.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Special Train
To Rosehill Cemetery will be run to-day, as usual, leaving
Chicago & Milwaukee R. R. Depot,
At 2.30 P. M.—returning at 4.30.
FARE 10 CENTS EACH WAY.
Twelve Tickets will be sold for $1.00 to Lot Holders, on application to L. D. Olmsted at his office, corner of LaSalle and Lake streets.
L. D. OLMSTED, President.

DR. HENRY MELVILLE. ROOMS AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.
HOURS OF CONSULTATION from 8 o'clock A. M. till noon; from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.
Special attention given to Diseases of the
Air Passages, Lungs and Heart.
Dr. Melville's treatise on "Topical Medication in Pulmonary Disease," can be obtained at the Bookstores in the city, and at his rooms in the Tremont. Chicago, June 22d.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO'S LINE.
FOR OGDENSBURG AND OSWEGO,
And Intermediate Ports.
Cheapest route to the East. [illegible]
The splendid Screw Steamer PRAIRIE STATE,
Having superior accommodations for passengers, will leave as above on SATURDAY EVENING, June 23d, at 7 o'clock.
☞ For passage apply on board or to GEO. BLAKELEY, [illegible] MATHER & CO., Agents.

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
No. 118 Lake Street,
Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, complete, and of the very best quality, at the low price of $2 per suit, consisting of the Water Proof Cape, Cap, and the Torch Lamp with Flag and Staff ready for use.
We also furnish copies of the Company Drill as adopted by the Chicago Clubs, with printed instructions.
All orders from Clubs through the Western States, will have prompt attention, and be properly shipped without delay.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec, every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Mechanic who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fine machines, such as
JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general.
Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil,"
AT THE
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
132 Clark street, between Madison and Washington sts.

Wanted.

WANTED—Information of Helen H. O'BRIAN, by WM. [illegible], at the Jarvis House, corner Sherman and Van Buren streets in this city.

WANTED.—Horse and Buggy wanted, [illegible] and the balance in cash. Apply to J. L. LEE, 34 Clark street.

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 42, with real name and reference.

WANTED—A Rare Chance.—To exchange 80 acres of land in Michigan for Horses. Apply to No. 80 North Clark street.

WANTED—The advertiser wants a situation as Shipping Clerk or Salesman in the wholesale Dry Goods or Grocery Line—or a line of which experience abundantly qualifies him. [illegible] Address "D," box 184, post office.

WOOD WANTED.—Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County Poor-house with 200 Cords of good, sound body Oak Wood, to be delivered at the Poor House.
The privilege will be reserved to reject all or any bids.
Proposals should be sent in on or before noon on the fifth day of July, 1860, directed to
GEO. F. HANSEN, County Agent.
Chicago, June 22, 1860.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 150 South Clark street, Chicago.
J. W. [illegible], Lieut. 3d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOMMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—A very desirable residence Lot, [illegible] North West corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets, in one of the best locations on the West side, on easy terms. Address box 4110, or call at No. 12 North Wells street, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his
Residence at Racine, Wisconsin.
The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, [illegible]
Variety Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Plants.
With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.
Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake [illegible]
WM. A. [illegible], Tremont House, Chicago.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant suburban residence, with ample grounds, for sale or to exchange for other property. Value $12,000. Address P. O. Box 2817.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill," a first class brick steam flouring mill [illegible] The above mill has a good trade, is pleasantly located, and in a growing country and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address S. P. HILL, Executor, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the bank of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 10 feet. Its power is supplied by the Rock River,
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, [illegible] For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. fronting on Ellsworth street, and running through to the river, between Harrison and Polk streets, to rent for two years cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and LaSalle street.

TO RENT—A Two-Story Frame [illegible] Dwelling, [illegible] No. 636 Wabash avenue. [illegible] Rent moderate. Apply to [illegible] or at the premises.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 60 feet front by 130 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a good wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A pleasant furnished Residence to rent for a term of one or more years, or if desired the furniture will be sold at a low valuation. The occupant being about to remove his family to his home and place of business, at Mackinac, Mich. For further information inquire on the premises, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. WM. SALTONSTALL.

TO RENT—A party having made other arrangements, will rent the house he has leased for the ensuing year at a large discount on what he is now paying. The house is suitable for a small family, is pleasantly situated on the North side, near the residence of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, and the rent will be only $12 per month to a responsible tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Room 2 Metropolitan Hall, corner Randolph and LaSalle streets.

TO RENT—A beautiful residence.—A good tenant with a small family wanted to rent a beautiful two story Gothic Cottage with or without furniture at
COTTAGE GROVE,
Near the University Station. The Hyde Park Train, on Ill. Cent. R. R., stops within a block of it, and the State St. Horse Cars run every hour within two blocks of it. An arrangement perhaps may be made with a lady and child to board with family renting if agreeable to both parties. A tenant to take house and furniture preferred. Inquire of S. A. IRVIN, Rooms 1 and 2 No. 131 Randolph st.

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET. The elegant house and grounds at HYDE PARK, Lately occupied by Dr. A. NEWKIRK, to let cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

OAK ORCHARD Acid Springs!
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. [illegible]
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. [illegible]
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47..........State Street..........47

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND BANNERS, American Ensigns, "Lincoln and Hamlin" flags, and others [illegible] by PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

WOOL TWINES AND BURLAPS.—[illegible] PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water st.

TWINES—Twines and Cordage.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Farewell Appearance of
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
Friday and Saturday, June 22d and 23d.
Miss Adelina Patti, Madame Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferri and Monsieur Junca, in Opera.
Two Operatic Performances including entire acts and the principal gems, in Full costume and Appropriate Scenery, of the following Operas will be performed:
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
MARTHA.
IL TROVATORE.
LA FAVORITA.
LUCREZIA.
☞ MR. McVICKER has the honor of announcing that [illegible] he has made arrangements with Mr. Strakosch, to delay his departure, that
Miss Adelina Patti,
The principal star from the great Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
MME. STRAKOSCH, the Finest Contralto; SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the Greatest Tenor in America; SIGNOR FERRI, the most Finished Baritone in America; SIGNOR JUNCA, the Finest Basso in America.
[illegible] on FRIDAY, June 22d, and SATURDAY, June 23d.
PROGRAMME OF SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCE:
1.—The [illegible] of the First Act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia..........Miss Adelina Patti.
Edgardo..........Signor Brignoli.
Lord Ashton..........Signor Ferri.
2.—The Grand scene and Aria of LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Duca Alfonso..........Mons. Junca.
3.—The entire Fourth Act of IL TROVATORE.
Leonora..........Miss Patti.
Azucena..........Mad. Strakosch.
Manrico..........Signor Brignoli.
Il Conte de Luna..........Signor Ferri.
The Operatic performances will be under the personal direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the director and manager of the Italian Opera of the Academy of Music, New York.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1.00; Gallery, 50 cents; [illegible] 177 Randolph st. [illegible] Price 25 cents.
☞ Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

ANTONIO BROTHERS'
GREAT
WORLD CIRCUS
Will Exhibit at Chicago,
ON WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the Court House.)
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25th, 26th and 27th.
☞ First appearance on Monday night at 7 o'clock; Tuesday and Wednesday at 2 and 7 P. M.
ORGANIZED FOR 1860.
Comprising some of the most
BRILLIANT ARTISTES
Lately arrived from Europe, combined with the best American Equestrian Talent, all under the personal supervision of the managing proprietors, the
ANTONIO BROTHERS,
Whose discipline and tact have elevated this class of amusement to a standard of ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT and PERFECTION, to which all other Companies would vainly hope to attain. A full Corps of Auxiliaries is attached to this Company.
Admission—Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents; Children to Boxes, 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR —AND— *Medley Entertainment*
AT THE WIGWAM,
For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS,
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1860.
MANAGERS: [illegible]
☞ Tickets admitting Lady and Gent. $1.00.
An Oration will be delivered on the 4th of July. A Band in attendance every evening.

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM,
Kingsbury Block,
Chicago, ... Illinois.
The Proprietors would respectfully announce that this Institution is now completed and ready for the use of our citizens.
The Metropolitan Gymnasium is superior to any other in America—not only in size but in the variety and perfection of its apparatus, in the beauty of its decorations, and the completeness of its arrangements for dressing, bathing, &c.
[illegible]
The rooms will be open at all hours of the day and evening.
TERMS.
One Year..........$12.00
Six Months..........8.00
Three Months..........5.00
Payable invariably in advance.
NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Particular attention will be paid to the instruction of a Juvenile Class between the hours of four and six P. M. [illegible]
Attached to the Gymnasium are Teachers of [illegible] in SPARRING AND FENCING.
For Terms of instruction, apply at the office.
JOHN C. BABCOCK, WILLIAM B. CURTIS, } Proprietors.

Boarding

BOARDING—Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day boarders can be [illegible] at 27 Washington street.

BOARD AT EVANSTON.—Pleasant accommodations in a private family, with large, airy and very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, through the summer months or the year. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 23 South Water st.

BOARDING at 13 Adams street, close by Michigan avenue. The situation is one of the pleasantest in the city. Two front chambers, with board at a reasonable price, can be had if applied for soon. Gentlemen having rooms can be accommodated with good table board.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY AT THE BUSHNELL HOUSE, Beloit, Wis.
This well known and popular Hotel will receive, as usual, families to board for the summer. [illegible]
A PLEASANT SUMMER HOUSE.
For transient guests the terms are $1 per day, but a liberal discount is made to Agents and others who stop at the hotel for several days, or who make it their stopping place at regular intervals.
A. A. KNOWLES, Manager.
J. J. BUSHNELL, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Bohemian, McMaster; North Briton, " Grange; Anglo Saxon, " Ballantine; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North American, " Aiton; Canadian, (new). Two new ships, (building.)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable conveyance. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: [illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, [illegible] 12 Lake St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus..........[illegible]
CARLISLE BOYD, T. S. VAN BUREN, } Agents.
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

NEEDLE THREADERS.—[illegible]

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space [illegible] will be given at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Assignee's sale of OFFICE DESKS AND TABLES AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY MORNING, June 23d, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
New and Second-hand Furniture,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, STOVES, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, June 23, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, [illegible]
ALSO,
One second-hand Piano Forte.
ALSO,
At private sale, one Iron Safe; will be sold cheap for cash.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Auctioneers—[illegible] Lake street.
The Second and Last Sale
OF SPLENDID
Italian and Alabaster Statuary,
BOHEMIAN, FRENCH CHINA,
SILVER PLATED,
AND TERRA COTTA WARE,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible] GOODS WILL ALL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, [illegible] The goods will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] day and evening, at which time all are invited to call and examine the goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
☞ Also—One OIL PAINTING by an Old Master.

STAFFORD & SMEDLEY,
AUCTIONEERS, JOBBERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
149..........South Water street..........149
(Two doors West of Clark.)
FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT;—Fifty baskets Heidsieck, and other favorite brands champagne; [illegible]
STAFFORD & SMEDLEY.

H. F. BAKER,
GENERAL AUCTION
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
For the sale of all kinds of personal property, real estate, household goods, furniture, &c.
JAMES A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer. [illegible] Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.
Directly opposite the Tremont House.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pains in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for [illegible], with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for [illegible], with want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS;
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense,
Little or no change of Diet, No Inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Diseases arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
[illegible]
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.
Read! Read! Read!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
[illegible]
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist. No. 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
[illegible]
Sold by JNO. D. PARK, [illegible]
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND
Printers' Warehouse,
86..........WASHINGTON STREET..........86
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

RICININE AND CASTORINE.
These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as
Tonics and Dressings for the Hair,
Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by
GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists,
And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, Fancy goods, &c. [illegible] Randolph street.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. [illegible]
J. C. MITCHELL, [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, [illegible] South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street. [illegible]

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND [illegible]

GOOD BUILDING STONE For sale at the Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son, [illegible]

FRESH SHAD, [illegible]

CITY SCRIP.—We buy [illegible]

500 BBLS. N. O. SUGAR [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

[illegible] QUARREL.

As much as we may deprecate the threats and [illegible] of the Seceders and their friends at Baltimore, there [illegible] a doubt that they represent all the principle and all the logic in the Democratic Convention; and when principle, logic and pledges are violated by the Squatterites there will be few to complain of the South because her delegates display their indignation in a way more forcible than polite—more emphatic than genteel. Look at [illegible] mit (1,) That Slaves, under the Constitution are property; (2,) That, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, they may be taken to the Territories, where they cannot be legally expelled by Congress or the Territorial Legislature; and (3,) that each [illegible] agreed to abide the decision of the Court whenever it should be made. This being the case, the Southern men demand that their property shall be protected in the Territories like all other property, if necessary, by a law of Congress. To this the Douglas men, admitting the [illegible], turn and say that the right of the South in the common domain is a barren right, with the declaration of which they must be content; that though the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, [illegible] to legislate or unfriendly legislation of the Squatters may nullify the guaranty in that instrument, and expose slave property to hazards which would render it valueless and thereby create the necessity of removing it to a place of safety. In other words they maintain that a Territorial Legislature—the creature of Congress—may do that which Congress cannot do,—that which their interpretation of the Constitution says shall not be done! That a humbug so transparent—a pretence so absurd and ridiculous—a heresy so patent—should excite the wrath and provoke the contempt of the Southern men [illegible] tion, which, in political conventions, no man should make, "we will [illegible] nobody but Douglas as a candidate, and him upon the Cincinnati Platform and nothing else," and we have the causes of that blow-up and disruption which is imminent, if it has not already taken place.

Our readers of course understand that we emphatically protest against that modern doctrine that men, women and children are recognized as property by the Constitution. It is new-fangled and false. But we have no hesitation in saying that the acceptance of that doctrine by the Douglas men logically compels them to submit to what the South demand, and that their little trick, by which they avoid inevitable deductions from their own premises, ought to excite just the policy and action which will blow the Baltimore Convention into fragments.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The principle which asserts that slaves may be rightfully carried from South Carolina to Kansas or New Mexico, if white men want them there, is grounded upon the idea that slavery is an indifferent thing, which may be "voted up or voted down" without any infraction of morals or Christianity. The principle which declares that slaves may be rightfully carried from the Bight of Benin to South Carolina is also grounded upon the assumption that slavery is an indifferent thing, having no relation either to civilization or the ten commandments. The Republican party hold that slavery, as an existing institution, an accomplished fact, established by local law and interwoven with the framework of society, wholly distinct from ours and quite beyond our reach, is a thing vastly different from slavery on the march to virgin soil. The Republican party hold also, and for the same reasons, that it is vastly different from slavery in hulks waiting westward from Africa to America. Separated from their surroundings, the two are perhaps as much alike as an equal number of peas. They all depend on the ancient law of tyranny, born of fraud and perpetuated by the cruelty of brute force. Yet in the one case we are estopped from interference by the fundamental law to which we have subscribed. As to the remaining twins, we are not only authorized to fix a limit to their hideous growth, but we are especially commanded to act in that behalf by the example of legislation extending from the year 1787 to 1854.

Herein lies the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties of the North. The one looks upon slavery as intrinsically wrong; the other regards it either as positively right and just, or as a thing totally indifferent, concerning which a state of moral and religious apathy is exactly the fitting condition for a man's mind. The one says that in so far as we can arrest the evil and withstand its growth consistently with our obligations to the contract we have entered into, it is imperative that we should do so; the other says that inasmuch as it is not an evil, let it grow, let it expand, give it elbow room—who cares? The one says, that the laws prohibiting its introduction from Dahomey and those forbidding its extension into the Territories of the United States having been enacted at the same time and in the same spirit, it was clearly the understanding of the fathers that slavery was a plague whose spread should be sedulously guarded against in all directions; the other says, that the founders of the government having been in error as to their estimate of the moral *status* of slavery, it devolves upon their posterity to keep hands off, in all respects whatsoever.

The Northern Democracy have not yet followed their logic to its unavoidable conclusion, as regards the African Slave Trade, but we submit from this reasoning whether they are not committed to the re-opening of the traffic. If slavery is a good thing or an indifferent thing, which may be voted up or voted down with equal propriety, where is the argument for limiting its source of supply? Why not treat both ends alike? If it be a proper thing to send into Kansas "if the people want it," why is it not as well to get it from Congo as from Missouri, if the people like the Congo article better? Will some squatter sovereign tell us?

THE COMING CROP—BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Our information gathered from all sources and what observation we have been able to make, lead to the conclusion that the prospects for a full crop all over the Northwest were never better. The breadth sown is larger than ever before, and with favorable weather for a few weeks more, the harvest will be secured, and our garners will be full. Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were an exception, but it is believed the late rains have brought forward the crops in that section, and will make them largely exceed the fears entertained by the people a few weeks since. It is too soon to form any judgement in relation to the corn crop; but thus far it looks well, and it will doubtless largely augment the general abundance. It is of course possible that something may yet blast the cheering prospects before us; but it will be time enough to mourn over calamities when they are actually upon us.

With a prospect of a good crop, comes that of increasing business. Railways must bring the produce to market, and in return the farmers will purchase more goods, and travel also will largely increase. Hence goods and manufactured articles from the most insignificant article of luxury and necessity to the ponderous steam engine will be in better demand. Everything gives promise of returning prosperity. Should the condition of the European market require large drafts upon our staple products, a single year will suffice to make an immense difference in the financial condition of our people. In any event, however, the large resources which the coming crop [illegible] to yield, will, if properly applied, go very far towards wiping out our obligations, and [illegible] means for further progress.

But it may not be out of place to inculcate, perhaps for the [illegible] time, [illegible] lessons of economy and to urge our people to liquidate [illegible]

[illegible] readers in town and city veto all extravagance in their dress and household expenses so long as they have notes out drawing ten per cent. or any other rate of interest. Let everybody live religiously within his income, and so long as he has any [illegible] to pay, [illegible] no [illegible] flatter himself that he [illegible] any [illegible] he can call his own. Let [illegible] people [illegible] pursue this [illegible] and [illegible] of the past will be virtually blotted out by the close of the present year.

If this most desirable consummation be realized, let not the manufacturers of gewgaws in the United States, or elsewhere, suppose that the people of the West will enter at once upon a career of extravagance and folly. We expect the stock in our railways, the price of our rich lands as now rated, and everything else largely to appreciate. But we have yet work on hand too serious and pressing to allow any waste of our energies or our resources. Tens of thousands of our farmers have dwellings and barns to build, improved stock to purchase, and more lands to fence and bring under cultivation. Our towns and cities are not half finished; our railways must be extended westward as fast as the settlements make it necessary, and with all that has been done we have nearly half the continent to subdue. Hence, whatever prosperity the coming harvest or a score of others may bestow upon us, the West should avoid the errors into which we fell by the immense appreciation of property and the general progress of the country a few years previous to 1857. Business prospects are indeed good—probably, all things considered, they were never better—but let us use our prosperity wisely and the West can put off all fear of another commercial revulsion beyond the lifetime of the present generation.

SLAVERY AGITATION.

The Democracy are reaping the rewards of their continued and persistent agitation of the dangerous Slavery question. Commenced in the beginning in the South, by a few fanatics and demagogues, for the purpose of acquiring political power, it has outgrown the capabilities of their cunning; and to-day it will rend the party in twain, and in November cause its overthrow and dissolution. Had they remained on the old Democratic ground, which the Republicans now occupy, this quarrel at Charleston, and its continuation with new vigor and acerbity at Baltimore, would never have occurred. Seduced from the path in which duty and patriotism bade them walk, they pay the penalty of their treason. The election of Lincoln, in whom the faith of the Fathers is, will bring all parties back to the safe anchorage from which they never should have departed.

BEGGING AGAIN.

We find the following in all the Detroit papers:

"The Canadian French Protestants at Kankakee in Illinois.—The destitution prevailing among this interesting people has aroused the sympathy of Protestants all over the country. We understand that the ladies of this city are endeavoring to contribute to their relief by forwarding to the Committee having the matter in charge, such articles of food and clothing as may be useful in relieving the necessities of such a very meritorious and suffering people as these Kankakee colonists are reported to be. The facts that they are suffering, and that they are worthy of aid, are abundantly authenticated. It is said that it will require from $600 to $1,000 per week to relieve them, until they shall be able to realize the products of the crops now in the ground. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that those who are disposed to aid them should come forward promptly."

We propose to have a committee of citizens delegated to visit the French Protestants and the Catholics also at Kankakee, for the purpose of inquiring into their condition. If there is such suffering there as to create the necessity for contributions to the amount of $1,000 a week, it is time that the people of Chicago were bestirring themselves for its relief. If, as we suppose, charity has already put them beyond the fear of want, it is but proper for the good name of Illinois that Detroit should be informed of the facts.

Kendall County.

The Republicans of Kendall County held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting at Yorkville a few days ago, by which resolutions strongly approving the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin were adopted. The Lincoln and Bristol Glee Clubs were on hand and gave additional interest to the occasion by their stirring campaign songs.

White Wives Among the Indians.—The Chatfield (Minn.) *Democrat* says that two white women are living at the Agencies, near that place, with Indian husbands. One of them, Mrs. Renville, came from Illinois about eighteen months ago, and, after a vigorous courtship, won the consent of her dusky mate, and married him that she might elevate the race. She is now teaching the Indian girls to bake and sew, and do household labor generally, and her husband is said to be quite proud of her. The other, Mrs. Oberday, became enamored of one of the braves at Washington, where he had gone with others of his tribe to complete a treaty, and she followed him to his home on the prairie.

David T. Linegar.—This gentleman, by common consent of the delegates attending the Republican State Convention from the different counties in the IXth (Egyptian) Congressional District, was designated as the man to run against John A. Logan ("D. W.") for Congress at the coming election. We see by the papers in the District that Mr. Linegar has commenced his labors, and intends pursuing them with vigor until the day of election. "D. W." will find it no child's play to grapple with his opponent. The canvass promises to be interesting. Mr. Linegar may not hope to carry the District, but he will make serious inroads upon the hitherto large Democratic preponderancy.

From Lake Superior—Seven Men Drowned.—By the arrival of the North Star at Detroit, on Thursday, we have news from Lake Superior to Monday last. On Sunday last, a number of miners, most of whom were intoxicated, undertook to cross Portage Lake from Hancock to Houghton, and when about half way across the boat swamped and seven of the men drowned. The names of the persons are unknown. There were also four fights, and two men shot on the same day, making altogether an interesting Sunday's work.

Wheat Crop in Bureau County.—A close estimate makes the amount of wheat sown during the past season in Bureau county to cover 16,740 acres. Allowing twenty bushels to the acre, [illegible] the coming harvest will be 334,800 bushels—worth, at 75 cents per bushel, $251,100. The Bureau county *Republican* thinks the crop will not average fifteen bushels to the acre, which would reduce the aggregate to 251,100 bushels, worth $188,325.

Horrible Death.—A young man named John Marble, was killed on Thursday of last week, near West Point, on the Illinois river. He was engaged in fixing a band on a shaft in a saw mill, when his clothes caught on a nut, and he was whirled around it, until his body was literally crushed to a jelly.

Earthquake.—The Wapello (Iowa) *Republican* says three slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in that town on the 7th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. It was distinctly felt in different parts of the town, and was severe enough to rattle windows, and set clock bells ringing.

Railroad Appointment.—Cyrus P. Leland, formerly Cashier and General Ticket Agent of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at Milwaukee, has been appointed General Accountant of the Michigan Southern Railroad at the office in Toledo.

Rolling Mill at Peoria.—J. H. Crawford & Co., of Peoria, propose to build a rolling mill in that city worth $75,000, if the citizens will subscribe $25,000 of the amount. The *Transcript* strongly urges upon the people of Peoria a ready compliance with these terms.

Fatal Accident in Prison.—A convict in the Michigan State prison, at Jackson, was killed the 19th by a band which was attached to a circular saw striking him in the head. His name was Sylvanus Bristol.

Curious Cause of Insanity.—Mr. Wintermute, a daguerrean artist at Adrian, Mich., has been rendered insane by inhaling sulphuric ether, which he has used in his business in considerable quantities.

The South Expect "Old Abe" to be the Next President.—A private letter from a young gentleman residing in the Greenville district, South Carolina says:

"In regard to the Chicago nomination, the majority of the people here considered it the strongest ticket that could have been brought forward; and many of them expect to see "Old Abe" the occupant of the White House. In addition to this, some of them say they prefer him to Douglas by all odds.

"There is a [illegible] party of the [illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC ROWDY-DOW.

Republican Speculations.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, [illegible] 20, 1860.

[illegible] printed much of our [illegible] matter as relates to matters not communicated by telegraph.—EDS. P. AND T.]

The speech of Mr. Merrick is strongly condemned by most of the delegation from your State, as being entirely too vindictive in tone. There is considerable dissatisfaction, also, with Richardson's brashness. He doesn't seem to do near as well here as in [illegible]. The leaders of the Squatterites thus far have been Richardson and Merrick of your State, Montgomery of Pennsylvania, Samuels of Iowa, and King of Missouri. The leaders of the other faction are Avery of North Carolina, Howard of Tennessee, Hunter and Fisher of Virginia, Randall, ex-Senator Brodhead, Phillips and [illegible] of Pennsylvania, Loring of Massachusetts, and Clark of Missouri.

George Sanders is here striking for Douglas. He makes very little progress. He looks like a coarse bloated plug-ugly. He has lost his influence, and as a politician is about "played out." Another over-estimated politician, I find, is Reverdy Johnson of this city. He is revered and beloved by a large social circle, but his popularity vanished several years ago. Still another instance of this kind is ex-Gov. King of Missouri, whose political tergiversations were so well shown up the other night by his colleague Hunter. It is unfortunate for Douglas that the principal [illegible] for him are either decayed politicians, disappointed office-hunters, or desperate political gamblers.

The delegation from your State are most admirably situated as to quarters. The massive residence of Reverdy Johnson is entirely at their disposal. They have introduced beds and instituted a restaurant there, and they have good times generally. When Mr. Johnson's family come to remove into the house again with their furniture, there will have to be some hard cleaning done. Gus. Herrington is the "gayest of the gay" there, and keeps up a cheerful countenance, while nearly all the others are desponding. At present he is the life of the crowd. Tom Dyer hasn't smiled right heartily since he came to the city. Your correspondent is indebted to R. E. Goodell, of the delegation from your State, for a ticket of admission after it was refused by Price of the *Times*, who endeavored to exclude the PRESS AND TRIBUNE and was rebuked by a number of the delegation. The arrangements here for reporters is said to suffer greatly by comparison with those of the Chicago Convention.

Next to me, in the reporter's row, sits C. H. McCormick, of the Chicago *Herald*, who indulges in an occasional sardonic grin at the successive discomfitures of the Squatterites. The Cook is putting in his time to advantage, circulating round, insinuating himself into disputing knots, and putting in a word here and there against Douglas where it will count. [illegible], of Peoria, is flourishing here like a green bay-tree.

It is interesting to observe the allusions that are made to Lincoln in the course of the discussions going on in the crowds here. The Squatterites make the bold issue with the Fire-Eaters, "Douglas or Lincoln." They say the next President is sure to come from Illinois, and that it rests with the South now to say whether it shall be Douglas or Lincoln. On the other hand the anti-Squatterites say that if Lincoln is elected, it will be the Douglas men who will elect him. Both, of course, say the election of Lincoln will lead to disunion, and thus they are proving each other to be arrant disunionists.

On the main street which leads from Barnum's Hotel to the Front Street Theatre, where the Convention is held, a large flag is hung across the street at a certain point, and over a door on one side of the street is a banner beautifully wreathed with roses, bearing the inscription, "DOUGLAS HEADQUARTERS." As the spectator glances below the banner, he observes the sign of a grog-shop. This circumstance is the subject of much comment on the part of the passers-by, the appropriateness of the inscription striking every one at once. I suppose there were never before gathered together in America so many drunken men, all imbued with one purpose. Whenever a knot is collected, in the hotels or on the street, and loud talking is heard, it is set down as a drunken trumpeter of Douglas. These are not generally disputes, but rather exhortations to the multitude—a sort of street preaching. Inspired with liquor, and with Douglas as a text, they launch forth into strains of fierce eloquence, which are only interrupted by calls from the more delighted auditors to "take a drink." This is "the voice of the people," proclaimed here by their representatives. We consider—look for us to-morrow.

WALDO.

Recognition of a Church.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BATAVIA, ILL., June 22, 1860.

A Baptist Ecclesiastical Council was convened at Batavia, Ill., June 19th inst., from Churches in the surrounding towns. Rev. B. Ashley of Downer's Grove was appointed moderator, and Rev. S. A. Estee of Aurora, Clerk.

After a careful investigation into the circumstances of the formation of "the Union Baptist Church" in said town, the Council proceeded publicly to recognize the same. The recognition sermon was delivered by Rev. J. Woodward of Kaneville. Right Hand of Fellowship was given to the Church by Rev. B. B. Ashley; charge to the Church by Rev. I. N. Kinnie of Plano; usual address to the Congregation by Rev. S. A. Estee of Aurora.

The Church was formed Oct. 30th, 1859. Rev. E. R. Warren of Chicago was elected Pastor, J. S. Canfield, Deacon, C. C. Bicknel, Clerk, and David Root, Treasurer. A very interesting Sabbath School has been gathered, and a very respectable Congregation. The Hubbard Hall has been generously fitted up for the public meetings of the Church, and now by the doings of this Ecclesiastical Council, the little organization, takes its place among the sisterhood of churches in the State. We noticed the singing by the choir, under the lead of Mr. Isham, was of a high order, and received the applause of the entire audience.

The commencement of this church has been under very great trials, but the Saviour's smiles have rested upon the enterprise; and now the hearts of the brethren and sisters are encouraged, and they enter upon their great work with new energy and pleasure. May "the little one become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation."

OLIO.

The Campaign in Michigan.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WEST MANCHESTER, MICH., June 21, 1860.

Never before was a nomination received by the people with such satisfaction. No man, not even a Democrat, can say aught against "Old Abe." He is a man of the people. His fitness, honesty and integrity are never questioned by our opponents, and they all unite in saying that he will be *hard to beat*. When the news of his selection at Chicago was received here the Democrats were just about the wishiest set of fellows you can imagine. The fact is, if the little Squatter Sovereign is not put up at Baltimore it will hardly be worth while for them to run a ticket in this State.

One thing we are satisfied of in regard to Mr. Lincoln. He is not committed to cliques, and will make no promises until *after* election. Our State Convention put up "Our Blair," (Austin Blair,) of Jackson, for Governor, and James Birney for Lieutenant Governor. This, like our National ticket, gives great satisfaction to the masses. Mr. Blair is the most popular man in the State, and his nomination will add several thousand to our majority next November. The battle here is as yet all on one side—the Democrats having made no State or National nominations—and we feel as if we were fighting against nothing. Rousing ratification meetings will be held as soon as the other party make their selection. With such men as Lincoln and Hamlin, and Blair and Birney on the State and National tickets, we cannot fail to carry the State by 20,000 majority in round numbers. Hurrah for "Honest Old Abe."

Yours, CYRUS T. STEVENS.

IN WISCONSIN.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

[illegible], WIS., June [illegible], 1860.

The ball rolls rapidly on. In our quiet, orthodox city, where people rarely get jogged out of "the even tenor of their way" by ephemeral causes, we are getting up quite a campaign enthusiasm. The Wide Awake Clubs are getting so numerous and popular that "the boys" have concluded that they could not afford to be negligent, and accordingly organized last week. They appeared for the first time on Saturday night in torchlight procession, numbering sixty strong. They have adopted the uniform of the Chicago Wide Awakes, which is very neat. The Democrats could not fail to compliment them on their appearance; and when told that there was only about one-third of the Club out in procession, they began to look blue about the mouth, as a man does just before he gets a chill.

Democrats look a little *scary* about this time, alternating between hope and fear,—hoping for a god-send from Baltimore, but almost despairing of getting it.

Yours, [illegible].

Delaware Coming.

The "People's party" was organized in Delaware at the same time and on the same basis as the People's party in Pennsylvania, and in the campaign of 1858 polled 7450 votes, being but 218 less than a majority. All its presses are now for Lincoln, and of its State Central Committee seven of the nine members are avowed Lincoln men. The other two being for Bell, have requested to be excused on the ground that a majority of the party is for Lincoln, but their request was not granted, it being thought the people's party should act together harmoniously, no matter how the members might go on the Presidential question, provided they opposed the Democracy. On this ground they agreed to serve, and thus the whole opposition in Delaware is united. A State convention is to be held July 18th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

Speech of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, of [illegible], before the Republican Club.

[illegible] entering upon a canvass for the next President, and as it will probably be attended with much warmth [illegible], it behooves every voter now while he is cool and deliberate to inform himself of the questions and [illegible] which the canvass is to be conducted, that he may be [illegible] to cast his vote understandingly. It is [illegible] that the extension of negro slavery into the Territories is to be the all absorbing question of the canvass, and that its vast importance will give it great intensity. Already the whole country is dividing into parties upon this question, without inquiry as to what else is [illegible] about other matters. We have now four distinct parties, viz:

1st. The Southern Democratic;
2nd. The Northern Democratic;
3d. The American; and
4th. The Republican.

The Southern Democrats claim that the Constitution of the United States recognizes slave property in the Territories, and that is the duty of Congress by law to regulate and protect it; and that a Territorial Legislature has no power by unfriendly legislation to drive it from the Territory or to discriminate against it.

The Northern Democrats also claim that Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, but they hold that it is upon an equality with all other property and subject to legislative action; and that a Territorial Legislature has the power by unfriendly legislation to drive it out of the country. They deny that the Supreme Court decided in the Dred Scott case that the Territorial Legislature could not legislate about and discriminate against slave property.

The Americans are for non-intervention. That is, that Congress has no power over the subject; that the question of extension belongs exclusively to the judiciary, and that they are willing to abide by any decision the Courts may make upon the subject.

The Republicans claim that Congress has the same power over the Territories that a State has over the soil within her charter limits. Hence, they say the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories is unlimited except by the Constitution of the United States, and that there is nothing in that instrument which prohibits legislative action to exclude slavery from the Territories.

The parties may be again divided into two classes, viz: 1st. Those who believe that Congress has power over the subject matter; and 2d. Those who believe in non-intervention; that is, that Congress has no authority over the subject. In the first of these classes are the Southern Democrats and the Republicans (for extremes sometimes meet.) These Democrats say that Congress has the power and should exercise it to protect. The Republicans say that Congress has the power to prohibit, but that Slavery being wrong in itself, that the power to legalize a wrong exists nowhere, not even with the joint consent and action of every individual member of the community. Those of the second class under this classification, that is, the Northern Democrats and Americans believe in non-intervention by Congress as before stated.

Surely, in all this there is a margin sufficiently broad and varied to enable the most fastidious to make a satisfactory choice.

The Republicans assert that they occupy the same position upon this question as did those great and good men who won their freedom in many a hard fought battle, who established our government and administered it for near three-fourths of a century, and they say that those who desire a radical change of policy should be able to satisfy the public of its necessity.

They see that the Constitution of the United States, says "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States." They remember that the thirteen parent States all had slavery, and because of its pernicious tendencies it has been abolished, in a majority of them. They learn that the Continental Congress passed an ordinance in 1787, which excluded slavery from the Territory Northwest of the Ohio river, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party might have been duly convicted. They remember the Missouri Compromise, which excluded negro slavery from the Territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. of North latitude. Thus we have line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little to prove that slavery was not popular with the people. Indeed the proof is abundant that all over the country it was looked upon as a moral, social and political evil, and that all looked forward with hope, to the time when it would be wholly eradicated from the land. At a festival of the "Old Dominion Society," at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May of this year, the second regular toast was, "Virginia, the renowned *magna mater virum*, the nursery of genius, the abode of hospitality, the land of chivalry, the rolls of immortality, one crowded with the names of her sons, who have illustrated her virtues, and won the applause of the world." *It is to the illustrat*[illegible] *of that roll of immortal sons who won the applause of the world*, that the Republicans this day pay homage. For among the chief of those virtues, and for which the world has given the loudest applause, was their solemn condemnation of negro slavery. They had experienced and well understood its bearings, and without exception worthy of notice, they seem to have appreciated the real breathing sentiments of the English poet who wrote,

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt,
Still slavery, still thou art a bitter draught.
And tho' thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee,
Thou art no less bitter on that account."

But it is not to be denied that a change has taken place in the minds of many of our good citizens upon this important subject. The extent of that change may best be inferred from an extract of a late political letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. He says: "There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the *irrepressible conflict* of which we hear so much. Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis that can and will defy all assaults from without."

These are strange and startling doctrines to emanate from an American statesman, in the last half of the nineteenth century, when all the world besides—even European despotisms—are clearing their skirts of slavery, serfdom, and all other vestiges of feudal barbarism. Their utterance in the days of Washington and Jefferson would have consigned their author to political and social oblivion. And now, without questioning Mr. S.'s sincerity, the inquirer after truth might have preferred that he had assigned the reason for this great change without permitting it to rest upon round assertion only, and it is believed that whoever undertakes that task will find that the love of ease, the desire for show, the greed of gain, and lust for power, have been the great levers in effecting the change in public opinion. It may not be uninteresting to take a short review of the origin and progress of this change. The death of President Harrison had placed Mr. Tyler in the Presidential chair. He failed to comply with the wishes of his friends, and was on that account thought to have lost his popularity. He had abandoned the Whigs, who had elected him Vice President, and affiliated with the Democrats and anxiously sought a nomination for the next Presidential term. At this juncture the annexation of Texas came upon the tapis. Nothing was thought of at the time by its movers but a *grand coup d'etat*—to make Mr. Tyler's administration popular, and thereby secure his nomination. Texas was annexed, a number of free-State Democrats voting for it, whilst Southern Whigs (slave owners) voted against it. The argument of the Democrats was that it would extend the area of freedom, and when reminded that it would also extend the area of negro slavery, "*It is Democratic*," they replied, and so they ended the matter.

Mr. Tyler had appointed Mr. Calhoun Secretary of State, and to him was ascribed the credit of originating the various plans of annexation suggested at the time. The joint-resolutions annexing Texas not only made her a slave State, but provided that in due time four more slave States might be formed out of her territory. Thus was a magnificent empire in territory added to the United States. And from that period may be dated the efforts on the part of the friends of negro slavery to control the destinies of this nation. Mr. Calhoun was the prime mover; he was an astute politician; the aggrandizement of the South was the concentrated effort of his political life. He was a rigid moralist, a strict observer of all requirements of his position, whether public or private, a gentleman beloved of Him who was meek and *lowly*. These qualities, with his long experience and superior intelligence, gave him great influence over his friends. The bold manner in which President Johnson threatened to execute the *Force* bill had posted him in one favorite Southern measure (nullification), notwithstanding which he forced Mr. Clay to a compromise of his American system; and now, having Texas annexed, he set about remodelling public sentiment concerning negro slavery, with the view to the ascendancy of the South in the Government. His opinion of the Democratic party may be understood from his expression that "*it was held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.*" A knowledge of the party, however, induced him to attach himself to it, as more likely to follow his fortunes than a party governed by other principles. Then we began to hear of slavery as a patriarchal and divine institution, that it was the normal condition of the negro, and as if to make sure, some asserted that slavery was the normal condition of man generally, and freedom the exception.

Mr. Calhoun having carefully considered the matter in a political point of view, determined on non-intervention—"*masterly inactivity*"—that Congress should have nothing to do with slavery in the Territories *pro or con*, and that consequently it was a question to be settled by the judiciary whenever it should present itself. Surely the Republicans should feel grateful to Him "who makes the wrath of man to praise him," for now we see the Southern extremists, unwilling to wait the developments of "masterly inactivity" (although they say the Supreme Court have intimated an opinion in their favor), have in their wrath demanded the acknowledgment of the existence of the power of Congress to protect and regulate slavery in the Territories, and with their always subservient Free State allies, have passed in the United States Senate a series of pro-slavery resolutions, two of which are as follows:

"4th. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Territorial condition remains.

"5th. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency."

Thus the issue of extending negro slavery into the Territories is fairly made before the country, those who are opposed to it are Republicans, those in favor are [illegible], no matter under what specious name or title arrayed; for Squatter Sovereignty is but a hobby that has served its purpose by placing its advocate [illegible] it is now [illegible]

changes have been effected under the administrations of Northern Presidents with Southern principles, is it not worthy of serious consideration whether the country would not be better [illegible] by which only they can be enjoyed? If you are sincere in your professions of friendship, vouch[illegible] it will be done; and thus the slave trade will be [illegible] is more true than it would have been four years since, to have said that in four years from this time the United States Senate would have resolved in favor of negro slavery in the Territories, especially when it is remembered that less than two years since, in the canvass between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, the Democratic leaders would respond to the Republicans, "We are as much opposed to the extension of negro slavery as you are." A reward should be offered if, peradventure, one could be found now honest enough to reiterate the sentiment.

Let us briefly examine the reasons for sustaining the Southern demand. The Democrats say that the Territories being acquired by the blood and treasure of the people of all the States should therefore be free to be enjoyed by all. The Republican answer is, the Territories are free alike to all white persons, but say the Democrats slaves being property, the Southerner should have the same right to take his negroes there, as the Northerner has to take his cattle. Passing by any supposed claims of humanity, let us look into this matter. The negro, bond or free, is [illegible], what the law terms a nuisance, for surely a human being that has no rights "which a white man is bound to respect" must be a nuisance; besides we see that many of the slave States have passed laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves as merchandise, and to enslave the free blacks within their limits, and both slave and free States have passed laws against the immigration of free people of color within their borders, indeed, it seems to be well settled that every person below the grade of citizen is subject to be personally and individually controlled by Legislative enactments. This can only be so upon the supposition that their presence are offensive to society and therefore in legal contemplation a nuisance. Now bearing in mind that the people in the free States are opposed to slavery, that they think it degrades labor, that it prevents general education, that it retards progress in improvements in the arts, sciences, mechanics and agriculture, and leads to idleness, and all concomitant vices. The question is stated in the spirit of justice and friendship to the honorable and high-minded slave-owners (and such an overwhelming majority are known to be) that when the young people of the North wish to emigrate to our beautiful and almost boundless prairies of the West whether there shall not be some place where they can settle without being subjected to the annoyance of a nuisance—*a gang of slaves* on the next tract of land adjoining. Let each for himself answer this question in the forum of his own conscience, and then act accordingly, and may heaven prompt the right.

The party that is governed by principles, especially if those principles have been the settled rules of governmental action for ages, must surely be conservative; and such the Republican party claims to be. They have again and again solemnly declared in conventional resolutions, and in their addresses to the public, that they have neither intention nor wish to interfere with slavery as at present established, and that it is the duty of Congress to afford to it constitutional protection where it now is; but in view of the many evils they see attending it they are solemnly resolved that it never shall extend into all the territories. It may be true that the radical element of the North opposed to slavery is with the Republicans *from choice*, but it will gladly affiliate with any party that may propose the further fulfillment of their wishes. Now should not the South calmly survey the relative position of the parties North? The record of the Republicans is clear and consistent: non-extension of slavery with peace and friendship upon the hitherto fixed basis of action, how is it with the Northern Democracy, their record will be searched in vain for an instance where they have halted in the execution of their wishes from principle, they faltered somewhat at Charleston, but it was not from principle, but because they feared their people would not sustain them. Now the South can determine from which of these parties she has most to fear the one governed by fixed and well understood principles, or the other with no principles except self will, with anxiously waiting auxiliaries, who can say, judging from their antecedents that they would hesitate to sacrifice the peculiar institution of the South for the retention of the power and patronage of the General Government. Is it not better that we should remain as we are than to run so great a risk. Let the South decide, for to that alternative may she come at last. But we are told that the "Republican" is a sectional party. This is a perversion of truth. History gives an account of an ancient religion, so peculiar in its tenets that its priests could not look each other in the face whilst performing the ceremonies without laughing, because of their ridiculousness, so it must be with those who say Republicanism is sectional. America is our home because of the irrepressible desire of our fathers to be free and independent in thought, speech, and action, and to say that the votaries of freedom are sectional is simply ridiculous.

Holding to the faith of our fathers, honoring their memories by moving in their footsteps, proud of the worthy standard bearers, selected as the noble representatives of our principles, we should in the approaching canvass and election prove our faith by our works.

The Burning of the Propeller M. B. Spaulding.

Capt. Lathrop, of the propeller M. B. Spaulding, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last, at Forester, on Lake Huron, arrived at Detroit on Tuesday morning. He made the following statement to the Detroit *Tribune*:

Capt. Lathrop upon hearing the alarm of fire, rushed to the cabin door, but found his egress cut off by the flames, when he made his escape by climbing through a window, and thus reaching the deck forward. Four of the crew were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves. There were no lives lost. After burning to the water's edge, the boat was scuttled and sunk. The flames were in the mean time communicated to the lumber on the dock, about 100,000 feet of which was burned, belonging to Smith, Imlay, Kelly & Co.

Captain Lathrop, the day previous, had commenced taking on a cargo of lumber for Buffalo, and when the disaster occurred, some thirty or forty thousand feet were on board, which was destroyed. When the alarm was given the flames were seen issuing from her forward gangways, which renders it quite certain that the fire did not originate in the fire-hold. Captain Lathrop seems to incline to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. At one o'clock the second engineer was on deck and found all right. The watchman left suddenly after the fire, without seeing Captain L. or making any explanation. He was afterwards seen traveling on foot towards this city. The most charitable solution that can be arrived at, apparently, is that he slept at his post.

The Spaulding was 350 tons burthen, and was owned by Noyes & [illegible], of Buffalo, who purchased her this season for $6,000, although she was worth $10,000. She was running regularly between Saganaw and Buffalo, and was insured, but we are unable to state to what amount, or in what companies. She is burned to a mere shell, and it is not probable that she will ever be rebuilt.

"Wide Awake."

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WAUKEGAN, June 22d, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this city convened at the office of Dr. R. W. Clarkson, for the purpose of organizing a Wide Awake Club, whose objects and aims are similar to the one organized in your city. The meeting elected the following officers for the Club, to serve during the Presidential campaign:

James S. Fraser, President; John S. Ragan, Vice President; John Southwick, Secretary; Saml. Flinn, Treasurer.

J. L. Loveday, Esq., offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

A Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, for the drafting of a constitution and by-laws for this Club, to report at the next meeting.

"A good report maketh the bones fat."

Now, gentlemen, we purpose to give such a report of the doings of this Club, and of the Republicans throughout Lake County, as will tell in the right spot at the next fall election.

Heenan Challenged for Another Fight.

Sam Hurst, of Staleybridge, England, known as the "Staleybridge Infant," and a bruiser of some local renown, sends the following challenge to *Bell's Life in London*:

SIR:—Having left £50 in your hands to make a match with Mr. Heenan for £200 a side and the championship of England, I beg to inform him, through the medium of your columns, that unless he fights me I shall style myself the champion of England. I do not wish to do so without having a fight for it, neither do any of my friends; but as the belt is in your hands, ready for any comer who chooses to fight for it, I think I shall be entitled to it if Mr. Heenan refuses to fight me for it. My challenge is very simple, and can easily be understood; to fight once within five months from now, according to the rules of the P. R. A., you to be stakeholder, and appoint a referee; and, in order that you should not be troubled with a lot of useless paper correspondence, I should wish Mr. Heenan to make up his mind to say yes or no to this challenge, in order that the public should not be kept in suspense. Your ob't serv't,

SAMUEL HURST.

"White Horse, Staleybridge."

Rev. Albert Barnes.

A letter has lately been written by Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., in reply to an invitation to speak at the late Anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. In this letter he says:

"I have seen no reason to change the sentiments which I entertained in earlier life on the subject of Slavery, except to *intensify* them. And I expect not to change these except in the same way. Most heartily do I wish that the Church—and all our beloved country—were clear of the evil, and most willingly would I do anything that I could to bring that about; and most heartily do I hail any well-directed effort to detach the Church wholly from the system."

Storm at Stillwater, Minn.—Loss of Life.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, 18th.]

Stillwater was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, on Sunday morning, causing considerable damage to property, and the loss, it is feared, of three lives. The boom of Hersey, Staples & Co. was destroyed, and three rafts blown into the lake and broken up. One of the rafts consisted of 800,000 feet of sawed lumber, and the other two of logs containing several millions of feet. One of the log rafts was owned by Geo. McKenzie, and the other by Hersey, Staples & Co. Three lumbermen who were on the rafts at the time of the storm, are [illegible]

MELANCHOLY AFFRAY AT PEORIA

A Well-Known Citizen Fatally Shot.

[From the Peoria Transcript of the [illegible].]

Our city was thrown [illegible] state of excitement yesterday afternoon [illegible] at Carroll's distillery [illegible] one of our [illegible] was shot by Charles R. Carroll, and [illegible] wounded. From a variety of statements in regard to this melancholy affair, we give the following as the nearest the truth that could be obtained last night. Frye, in company with other parties, has been feeding cattle at Carroll's the past winter and spring, taking them away in lots at various periods. [illegible] accounts, and yesterday, when Frye went to take [illegible] away, Carroll forbid him doing so. [illegible] to go down and settle everything to-day, truly stating that he was perfectly [illegible] Frye went for the cattle [illegible] knocking Carroll down, we believe with a cane. The parties were separated, and Frye again went to the gate to open it. Carroll's book-keeper, one Wm. Brown, went to the counting-room and procured a small Allen revolver, and gave it to Carroll who threateningly approached Frye. The latter retreated until Carroll came within some four feet of him, when he sprung at Carroll and caught him by the shoulder. In the struggle, Carroll discharged the pistol, the ball taking effect in Frye's abdomen, on the left side, near the navel, passing toward the right.

When Carroll [illegible] that he had shot Frye, he dropped the pistol and ceased all resistance, expressing the keenest regret at his murderous act. He was arrested together with Brown, his book-keeper, and committed to jail.

P. S. [illegible]—From the information just received we have reason to fear that Mr. Frye is gradually sinking. The physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

A Precious Scoundrel.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot, June 20th.]

Some of the inhabitants of this city have been "taken in and done for" by a precious specimen of humanity, by the name of Allen. He made his appearance here about three months ago, assuming to be a lawyer from Ohio, and secured a quiet boarding place in the neighborhood of the prison. Sporting a wig with flowing ringlets, gold spectacles and cane, and making a great profession of piety, he succeeded in acquiring a social position in several Methodist families, and also an intimacy with one of the daughters of a respectable citizen attached to the Methodist order. The resident clergyman of that church, having faith in his appearance and professions, took the stranger to his home, and treated him with the attention that his outward merits seemed to demand, and who, by this time claimed to be a preacher of the Gospel, and soon afterwards did occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church, also that of the Baptist Church, in the absence of the regular pastors.

A few days ago his true character was made known under the following circumstances: He represented to the clergyman's family that his trunk had been broken open, and a check or draft for a large amount and some of his personal clothing had been taken therefrom, and he accused the young lady before mentioned of the theft, who, it appears, was to and did leave town on that day for Chicago. He then borrowed of the clergyman and his family about $15, and took a hasty leave, ostensibly in pursuit of his stolen property. This was nearly two weeks since, and he has not yet returned. We learn he has written to his kind host that he was going to St. Louis, and that the trunk which he had left at his friend's house would probably make him good for six weeks' board and $15 borrowed money. On an examination of the trunk it was found to contain nothing of value, though there were several masks for the face, spectacles, and wigs of different kinds, a light horse-bridle, and a small saddle pad with surcingle attached. The latter looks very much like a convenience for stealing horses. It is conclusive that the fellow is a scamp, and knows how to play the hypocrite. We presume it will be a long time before the Rev. Mr. B. and some others will be imposed on by similar means. This Allen is a small man, say 5 feet 6 inches in hight, not very thick set, complexion rather dark, and piercing gray eyes.

Arrest of a Dealer in Counterfeit Money.

By some means known only to police parties, the Chief of Police obtained information some time since, that there would soon arrive in the city a large lot of counterfeit money. He laid his plans accordingly, and yesterday evening caused the arrest of a man named John W. Burch, who called at the Adams Express Company's office for a package. He was conveyed to the Hammond Street Station House, and on searching the box it was found to contain fifteen thousand dollars in counterfeit money—all bills of the denomination of three dollars. The bills are not filled up, nor yet entirely finished, the name of the bank being still to insert.

The plates, dies, and in fact everything necessary towards issuing and preparing the bills for circulation, were also found in the box.

The arresting officer informs us that the box was shipped to this city from Pittsburgh, and has been at the Express Office a number of days awaiting a claimant. None of the bills have as yet been put into circulation, and it is supposed that this lot contains all that have ever been printed. The confiscation of the plates will be a guarantee against future imposition upon the community.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 22d.

Wholesale Slaughter of Cattle.

[From the Jackson, Mich., Citizen.]

On Saturday afternoon last, a piece of fence between the premises of Messrs. Claflin & Murrill, near the Central Railroad was burned down, probably having taken fire from sparks thrown from the engines, and a drove of about fifty head of cattle strayed from the field upon the Railroad track. It seems they went towards the city, and had got into the "deep cut," about a mile or more west of the city, when they were overtaken by an engine of one of the night trains, which must have dashed upon them with tremendous speed, for no less than eighteen head of cattle were killed, and six or eight more badly wounded. Some of them were cut completely in two by car wheels, and others knocked into complete jelly. How the train escaped being thrown from the track is a mystery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—REPORT OF THE MAINE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morrill, of Maine, to investigate the cattle disease which has proved so fatal in Massachusetts, have made their report. They recommend counter irritation by the application of highly stimulating liniments, setons or blisters, as the surest remedy. Still, they say that for the people of Maine, their only safety lies in exerting the utmost vigilance to make sure that no animals be admitted into the State, directly or indirectly, from any quarter where there is reason to believe that the disease exists. The Commissioners think that $10,000, judiciously expended would, a month sooner, have arrested the disease in Massachusetts, now $25,000 have been expended, and $100,000, will probably be needed.

—The expenses of the Covode Committee were less than two thousand five hundred dollars, while the amount of peculations brought to light exceeds a million—a cheap exposure of dear operations.

—A pretty smart fellow writes to the Madison *Courier*, that the Republicans got the name of Black Republicans because they are in favor of keeping the nigger black, in contradistinction to those Democrats who are for making him yellow.

—There is no likelihood of the adoption of the Japanese costume in this country. However baggy the fashion of trowsers may become, it will still fall far short of the amplitude of a Kami's *toishi*, and let the rage for a sensation "tile" run never so high, any *habitue* of Broadway will instinctively shrink from mounting the mud-turtle shell of a covering in which the Niphonese delight. Nor is it probable that the peculiar style of hair-dressing in vogue with our visitors will ever become a favorite with our nice young men for full-dress occasions. Straw sandals pale before the glories of patent leather, and the gowns which envelope the forms of the Princes are deformities not to be mentioned in the same breath with a stylish "sack," to say nothing of the full-fledged "swallow-tail coat." The lacquer ware of the Niphonese may become a passion with our people, but their personal wear will never grow into favor. However extensive may be our importations from Japan, the fashions will be let alone. Paris need fear no rival in Jeddo.

—Several monks were recently arrested in Turin, and were found in possession of daggers and pistols, and likewise of papers revealing a plot for setting the town on fire, upon the departure of the deserters, and taking advantage of the ensuing confusion to let in the Austrians.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED MORMONS.—The steamer Omaha, which came down yesterday morning, brought a number of distinguished Mormons, among them was Amos Lymon, who is one of the Twelve, subordinate only to the prophet; George Q. Cannon, General Superintendent of transportation of emigrants, and Gen. Chas. C. Rich, General of the Army of Utah. They are stopping at the Planter's, and will leave for New York this morning by the Wabash Valley route.—*St. Joseph Journal*, 19th.

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE SHEEP IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Washington (Pa.) *Examiner* says that disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States, has broken out among the sheep of Mr. James Morrison, of Chartiers township, and carried off a large number. On Thursday, he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition when he left home on Friday. He exhibited a small quantity of gravelly sort of substance taken from the stomach of one of the dead sheep, and submitted it to several physicians for analyzation; but after a thorough examination, nothing could be made out of it. He states that the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a short time after being attacked.

—Southern Senators have fallen into an ugly habit of denouncing poor men and those who "labor in the sweat of their brow." Senator Hammond pronounced them the "mudsills of human society." Senator Wigfall in his spirited manner denounced them as "criminals," and Senator Green calls them "poor, infamous scoundrels" and "lazzaroni." If these are to be regarded as sentiments of the Democratic party, announced through its leaders, it is high time such a disgraceful organization were broken up.—*Louisville Journal*.

HELPERS IN THE SENATE.—A pretty good "sell" was perpetrated in the House the other day by some of its members, who professed to have just returned from the Senate, and asked every one they met if they had "heard of the excitement in the Senate." "Why, no," would be the reply, "what was it?" "The greatest excitement of the season—the shade of the [illegible] affair," continued the reporters. "Well, what was it?" eagerly asked the hearers. "Why," responded the relators, "just as the chaplain of the Senate was opening with prayer, and got as far as—'Oh Lord, thou art our *Helper*'—as the announcement of the Republican [illegible] Democratic Senator drew his Bowie knife, and exclaimed in a loud voice, 'Where is he!'"

THE TRAGICAL END OF A FAST LOVER.—Mrs. Rhodes, wife of H. C. Rhodes, was found dead in Lumber river on Monday last, with her throat cut and head crushed. She had a few days previous eloped with a free mulatto named Shed Williams, taking with them $300 in money. Williams has been arrested and is [illegible]

The Next Census.

The new plan of paying the United States Census Marshals a specified sum per name collected, will, it is said by those who ought to know, insure more complete returns than were given under the last census. The old plan was [illegible] the day, the present [illegible] makes it an object to them to collect [illegible] names as possible in their respective districts. Some of the most influential Marshals, who have diligently pursued their investigation, express great surprise at the unexpectedly large number of families found in localities with which they supposed they were previously familiar, and in which they believed there were few persons residing. If the census is fairly taken, it will surprise even New Yorkers with the multitudes of people who live in tenant houses and back alleys. It may be a question, however, whether the Marshals will not be tempted to write up fictitious statistics, since it [illegible] information from house to house; and the more they write the more pay they get.

SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT.—*Agnes Kidder vs. Walter Kidder.*—This was a suit brought for a decree annulling a marriage, on the ground that the consent of the lady was procured by fraud. It appeared that the marriage took place in July last. The plaintiff was the daughter of a wealthy ship owner in this city, and a little upwards of fourteen years of age. Defendant was a waiter in a dining saloon. The plaintiff charges that a narcotic was administered to her, and that she was so much under the influence of it while the ceremony was performed as to be unaware of what she was doing. Circumstances of duress and intimidation were also shown.

On the report of the referee to whom the cause was referred, Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court, ordered judgment of divorce.—*N. Y. Times, June 19.*

WHAT TOMMY SAYS.—"Tommy," the sprightly interpreter of the Japanese Embassy, has involved himself in a "muss" at Philadelphia. On Monday, a beautiful young lady, with a good deal of hauteur in her manners, declined to let him kiss her, whereupon the young tycoon declared she "was much d—d proud."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
WE WILL EXHIBIT
ON
Wednesday, June 20th,
AN
AUCTION PURCHASE
OF
OVER [illegible] PIECES FINE FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
For One Shilling per Yard.
[illegible] PIECES CHOICE FRENCH ORGANDIES—Chintz Colors,
For One Shilling and Sixpence.
RICH DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES,
For Two Dollars.
EXTRA RICH FIVE, SEVEN & NINE FLOUNCED ROBES,
For Four and Five Dollars.
CHOICE BAREGE DE LAINES,
For Ten Cents and One Shilling.
NEW PLAID SILKS,
For Fifty Cents.
TEN SHILLING SILKS
For Six Shillings.
RICH YARD WIDE BROCADE SILKS, choice styles,
For Twelve Shillings.
SUPERB DOUBLE SKIRT SILK ROBES
For Twenty Dollars.
☞ This is the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in this city, having been bought for less than ONE HALF the manufacturing cost and comprises many New, Choice and Seasonable Goods.
Look Out for Extraordinary Bargains!
We will also exhibit, at same time, the LATEST NOVELTIES, just Received,
IN SILK LACE AND CLOTH
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
AND MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS, LACES,
AND EMBROIDERIES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
&c. &c. &c.
W. M. ROSS & CO.
167 & 169.......LAKE STREET.......167 & 169
[illegible]

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ALEXANDER'S KIDS
Just received at A. GRAVES',
[illegible] 78 Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN
Elegant assortment of
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
And a choice little lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone.
A. GRAVES,
[illegible] 78 Lake street.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Gauze Merino Flannels.
Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT, either in styles or prices. Please examine them.
A. GRAVES,
[illegible] 78 Lake street.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS!
At $23.75 per Hundred.
F. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116.......LAKE STREET.......112, 114 & 116
[illegible]

LAST WEEK
—OF—
DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER,
—IN—
CHICAGO.
EFFICACIOUS CURE
—FOR—
Corns, Bunions,
SOFT CORNS,
AND ALL
Diseases of the Feet,
Without Cutting or
CAUSING THE LEAST PAIN,
—BY—
DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER,
—OF—
London and Paris.
DR. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Chiropodist to His Majesty the KING OF BAVARIA, and to all the PRINCIPAL SOVEREIGNS of Europe, in returning his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and its environs, for their liberal patronage bestowed on him during his stay here, takes this opportunity of apprising them that his system is at once novel, based upon long experience, and approved of by the highest medical authorities, and which CAN ONLY BE CARRIED OUT BY HIMSELF.
☞ The following testimonial from Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, *Mayor of Chicago*, is similar to thousands in Doctor's possession.
"Dr. Schlosser has operated upon my feet successfully, and without the least pain.
JOHN WENTWORTH.
Chicago, June 18th, 1860."
DR. SCHLOSSER MAY BE CONSULTED
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
From 10 A. M., till 5 P. M.,
At his Consulting Office,
TREMONT HOUSE.
Parlors No. 37, &c.,
Last Week in Chicago!

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in [illegible], Ivory, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, in Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, [illegible], Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, [illegible] Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Lisse.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandal Wood, Cane, Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
[illegible] Linen, Spangled and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
The New York Palm Leaf, Tinted, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, all Prices, from 5 cents to [illegible].
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE ST.

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastic, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Retiring from the Trade!
We shall offer our
ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
RICH FANCY AND MOURN'G SILKS
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
As they Must be Sold.
150.......LAKE STREET.......150
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Paper Hangings
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN COST,
At the great Closing Out Sale at
E. G. L. FAXON'S,
70.......LAKE STREET.......70
Four doors from State.
G. W. WASHBURNE, Auctioneer.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74
STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room,
[illegible] Walnut and Rosewood
FURNITURE,
Looking Glasses,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING.
HOWE'S PATENT
Eliptic Spring Bed,
The best ever offered to the Public.
We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE.
CHAS. TOBEY & BRO.
72 & 74.......State Street.......72 & 74
CORNER RANDOLPH.
☞ This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
191 LAKE STREET.
The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins and Vestings,
Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.
We have, also, a superior lot of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the very best and latest styles. Also,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at
SMITH & PRINDLE'S,
191.......Lake Street.......191

BURWELL & WYANT—
Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DEARBORN STREET,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago.
Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection
SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES,
In Their Line.
Shirts made to order from measure and warranted to give satisfaction.
AGENTS FOR THE
Golden Hill Shirts.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake street,
With an entire NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROTHERS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
☞ 1860 ☜
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING
AT
Putnam's.
NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's,
FOR ALL KINDS OF
CLOTHING FOR
Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . . Randolph Street . . . 116

G. M. SPEARS, Jr.,
WITH J. & A. HERZOG
No. [illegible] Lake Street, Chicago,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We would respectfully announce to our old friends and patrons that we are in receipt of a large and full assortment of Hats and Caps, of various Summer styles.
Parties wishing to preserve their Furs during the coming months, will do well to give them in to our charge.
Wide Awake Uniforms, and Military Caps on hand and made to order.
Mr. Spears will be happy to see his old friends and customers, and wait upon them with pleasure.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 48.......LAKE STREET.......NO. 48
CHICAGO, ILL.
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very close to cash and prompt paying trade.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
In all the styles without exception.
☞ After the 15th of June we shall be found at the new store, No. [illegible] Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
—OF—
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
[illegible]

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS,
[illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 and 137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North West, of
Medallion, [illegible]
Wilton, Ingrain,
Velvet, [illegible]
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, [illegible] OF OIL CLOTHS.
CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASINGS,
NAPKINS,
MATTRESSES,
LOUNGES,
TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
PILLOWS,
And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
UPHOLSTERING GOODS
Prime Live Geese Feathers,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts [illegible] inches in diameter, and [illegible]
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilder's Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191
Have now in store a very large stock of
GROCERIES,
which we offer to Purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And all other Articles
USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY STORE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE
GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water street.

TAKE NOTICE!
Fourth of July!
CORPORATIONS, COMMITTEES, PROPRIETORS OF GARDENS, & WHOLESALE BUYERS,
Can select from the largest stock of
FIRE WORKS!
In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnical [illegible]
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
KINGSBURY BLOCK,
No. 111 Randolph Street.
☞ Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS COMPANY. Price List sent when required.

177 RANDOLPH ST. 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and full stock of [illegible], China and Glassware, [illegible] and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Mirrors and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, to which I would invite the attention of the trade, housekeepers and others.
JOHN [illegible],
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-ly No. 177 Randolph street.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are to be found at the DURYEE & [illegible] Manufacturing Company's Western Depot
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand,
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible [illegible] and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

REMOVAL!
The India Rubber Store to
115.......RANDOLPH STREET.......115
Kingsbury Block.
REMOVAL!
The great store for Belting, Packing and Hose, to
115.......Randolph Street.......115
REMOVAL!
JOHN B. [illegible] & CO. have removed to 115 Randolph street, (Kingsbury Block.)
REMOVAL!
The only store in the city for all kinds of Rubber Goods [illegible] Kingsbury Block.
115.......Randolph Street.......115

FOR IRONING DAY
THIS WARM WEATHER,
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 12 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 2 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
Clean, Convenient, Valuable.
[illegible] Dealers in Housekeeping Articles.
47.......STATE STREET.......47

CLOSING OUT!
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Spring & Summer Goods.
T. B. CARTER,
contemplating a change in business, will commence
A CLOSING OUT SALE
OF HIS
ENTIRE STOCK!
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
Regardless of Cost.
HIS STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
IS VERY LARGE, ATTRACTIVE, & VERY CHEAP.
EMBROIDERIES at HALF PRICE.
Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!
1,000 SKIRTS AT
50c, [illegible] $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
T. B. CARTER,
136 . . . Lake Street . . . 136

HAIR NETTS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
TRAVELING BASKETS,
Hosiery of all Kinds,
Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, [illegible]
[illegible] Chenille, &c. Serpentine
Braids and Cordings, and
Small Wares,
AT [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—The [illegible] THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. [illegible] Both articles for sale by the Druggists. [illegible] L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt. Proprietors. Sold by all good druggists. je18-1m

Health and Pure Blood are Indispensable.—[illegible] MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS [illegible] je25-1m

Soothing and Bracing.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this [illegible] Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed (as is the case where ordinary tonics are administered) by any unpleasant reaction. je21-d&w1w

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. my29-d10-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the [illegible] properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, [illegible] as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent Invalids, and all weakly people, they are unequalled; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 23 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 Lake street, Chicago. F. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27-d-dawly

"Brown's Laxative Troches."—There is no taint of quackery in their composition. Very many of the first physicians, where the Troches are manufactured, know their ingredients, and freely recommended their use. Where habitual or occasional costiveness exists, they will infallibly remove it, and will in due time restore a natural and healthy action. je26-d

Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Headaches are nature's warnings, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, produces gases which ascend to the head, causing expansion of the covering of the brain, and varying in intensity according to the habits of the individual. One or two brisk doses of Brandreth's Pills will cure; and when they are swallowed all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pain and dizziness will vanish after the first dose. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of irregularities are thus cured, and the body and mind are better able thereafter to withstand temptation. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists. B. BRANDRETH, M. D. Sold by GEO. E. STANTON, Gen'l Western Agent, [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. je26-d-w1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ottaviani (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water"; which many persons suppose to be the real [illegible] of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated. To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having these words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling. Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city. CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs. Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros., [illegible] Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from [illegible]; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase Genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

"BOKER'S BITTERS." For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident [illegible] that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits. For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent, L. FUNKE, JR., No. 96 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible] A. O. RAYMOND. [illegible] FINLEY JOHNSON. [illegible] WM. DYER. [illegible] J. K. BRAGG. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK. Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Disease [illegible] Nervous and [illegible] Affections, [illegible] of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c. [illegible] CANCERS, which he cures without the knife. [illegible] Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. OFFICE 179 SO. CLARK STREET, Cor. Clark and Monroe sts., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company have this day removed their [illegible] No. 14 Dearborn street to 132 Lake and 20 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. [illegible] H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The [illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS.—ON [illegible]

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 10 [illegible] Street, [illegible] 10. GEO. PAYSON. [illegible] WM. C. REYNOLDS. Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, And County Constable. Office, No. 12 South Clark street, (up-stairs.) CHICAGO, ILL. Collections promptly attended to.

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office No. 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. No. 1 Methodist Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington sts.

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—30 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

STILES & DEAN, Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Room No. 11, [illegible] Building, corner Lake and Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, China, Glass, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, [illegible] No. 103 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 130 CLARK STREET, Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill. JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North side, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. [illegible]

Money and Exchange

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200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON, METAL WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	*Trains Arrive.*
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
9.45 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.10 P. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 A. M.
4.00 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	11.55 A. M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	5.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Further Details by the Washington.

IRISH RECRUITS AGAINST LIBERTY IN ITALY—THE POPE'S IRISH RETAINERS.

Letters from the crusaders who have already arrived in Rome have reached Dublin, and are published in the ultramontane papers. One of them, bearing the signature of Edward Patrick Naughten, appears in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly organ of Archbishop Cullen. The writer says:

"I arrived in Rome on Wednesday, after a delay of three days through being detained 24 hours in the Thames. Monsignor Talbot presented us to His Holiness on Thursday. We kissed his foot, and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; on the other is the following inscription:

The Roman citizens dedicate this medal to
The Irishmen
Who came to Rome for the purpose of defending the Rights of
The Roman Pontiff,
The Common Father of all,
And there was only one heart and one soul of all the multitudes of the believers.
Pius IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that have had the distinguished honor of being presented to his Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the harp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join us.

We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic dispatch, saying that 1,000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor Talbot told us that his Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts freely in defence of the rights of the Vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English college, and had a warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The students of both the Irish and this college are as enthusiastic in this holy cause as we; some saying they would like to be chaplain to our regiment, and others even private soldiers. The Italians are overjoyed at finding our nation coming forward to stand by the Pope, and the revolutionists dread one regiment of Irish more than twenty others. They think we are irresistible. A great many of the Sardinian officers are against the annexation of the Pope's dominions to the King of Sardinia, and declare that if they are brought into the Romagna they will not fight against his Holiness. Since our arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We would stay another week in Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of us leave for Ancona by diligence in the morning, (six days' journey,) to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organized we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment is to be named 'The Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'"

THE IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE—THEIR FOLLY AND PROBABLE FATE.

[From the London Times, June 5.]

When we speak familiarly of the worst governed State in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they lay ground down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. What with the priests at their backs and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, what have our Irish fellow-subjects to do with this matter? Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican party, when any Roman subject would not have expiated with loss of liberty, and probably of life, those milder forms of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman Daniel O'Connell?—or of a Roman editor of a Roman *Nation?*—or of the hero of a Roman Ballingarry, when the priests got the upper hand again?

After all, our interest in the matter would be small indeed, save that we read with disgust the announcement that even a hundred Irishmen can be found capable of helping the Swiss mercenaries to butcher the unoffending subjects of the Pope. We are well rid of such people, and their punishment is awaiting them at the place of their destination. Many may go out, but few will come back to tell the tale of what happened to them when they were in the service of the Pope. Leaving apart the last bloody day of reckoning with an incensed people, these wretched Irish peasants will be astonished indeed when they come to compare their anticipations with the stern realities of Austrian discipline, for that is the discipline to which they will be subjected. They have yet to learn the meaning of that dire Roman fever, which prostrates the strength and debilitates the frame so speedily and effectually, that in a few hours the strong man may lie at the mercy of a little child. They know not, as yet, but they speedily will know, what kind of paymaster the Pope has ever proved to those who have endeavored to serve him, saving to the priests. If these Irish mercenaries are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action, they will be met by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to bide their time, and who will, therefore, have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing, but that they are not Romans nor even Italians; but men of foreign lineage or speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the dirty work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. *Not a British trigger will be drawn, nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may.* The last duty of the Imperial Government has been accomplished in warning them that they are guilty of an illegal act in taking service with a foreign Prince without the consent of their own Sovereign. If they choose, then, to go, let them leave our shores as outlaws, and know that henceforward their only claim for assistance attaches to the Government of Rome, and that the Government of Rome relies for its existence upon the arms of mercenaries like themselves. Matters are moving fast in the Italian Peninsula just now. What of territory remains to the Pope will soon be encompassed with a wall of fire and steel, and we shall soon know whether the mercenary or the patriot is the better man. Meanwhile, the three Irish volunteers who had set out as the advanced guard of the Legion, have already arrived at Rome, and been received in the most condescending manner by the Pope. It has for some time past been the chief occupation of the old man's life to receive deputations of this kind, and he is perfectly prepared at any hour of the day or night with his blessing and his medal. The three Irish heroes appear to have been vastly gratified with these proofs of consideration and regard, although the blessing was such a one as was pronounced over Alva when he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to the Low Countries, and the medals were such as might have been presented to Alva's followers. How like, at times, a benediction is to a curse!

It is incredible that this Irish demonstration should proceed to any serious length, and the only active measures we would see adopted are that persons of intelligence and education in Ireland should explain to these wretched creatures what is the true character of the work in which they are invited to bear part; what is the position of the Roman Government with respect to its subjects; what Victor Emanuel is about in the north, and Garibaldi in the south of Italy; how the public opinion of Europe stands with reference to the matter; what are their own chances of receiving any pay or advantage in return for their services; what is the nature of the climate in which they will be called upon to serve, with a few suggestions as to the nature and meaning of the Roman fever; what they have to expect if the Roman Government should be able to continue the struggle for any time; and, finally, what their inevitable fate will be if the patriotic party should triumph. If any Irishman who has heard the truth upon all these points chooses to go and shed his blood in the Pope's cause, we are well rid of him. We trust he may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and when he arrives at his destination receive exactly what he deserves.

GARIBALDI'S ADVANCE ON PALERMO.

A letter, dated "Naples, Monday," which appears in the *Morning Star*, gives the following details, which seem doubtful and incoherent, and must be received with caution. [illegible] of two steamers of the Royal marine, who left Palermo yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, bringing home sailing vessels filled with wounded, and who arrived this morning at the military port. I think it a necessary measure of precaution to state my source exactly. Well, then, this is the story.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Landi is said to have left with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, in order to attack a battery planted by Col. Orsini on the esplanade of the little place called Petralia, near Regano, on the Tuesa road, between Corini and Marinia. This cannot be quite correct, as I think—but I give it as I received it. The outposts of the insurgents were commanded—so runs the description of the soldiers—by a man who bore the countenance given in church paintings of Jesus Christ. I believe that the officer thus designated is Col. Sirtori, who indeed has some resemblance to the conventional traits given by the painters, from time immemorial, to our Saviour. *He permitted the Neapolitan column to approach his position very close, and then charged them with the bayonet.* Only a few reports of guns were heard; then a frightful massacre took place—nothing but the bayonet and side-arms being used. Sirtori's—or whoever the officer was—companions seem not to have amounted to more than 700 or 800. Gen. Lanza, informed of the engagement, drew out his whole army in the town, as well as outside the gates, but did not venture beyond the line of his intrenchments. Gen. Landi's force began at last to yield before the terrible impetus of the insurgents; but, while slowly withdrawing, nevertheless kept up the fight. The patriots, recklessly continuing their movements in advance, found themselves nearly enveloped by the Royal forces. Placed under the necessity to sacrifice these men, or to hasten the day of battle, which was believed in Palermo to be destined for a day or two later, Garibaldi seems to have thought it his duty to accept the latter alternative, and gave the order for a general advance on the whole line. This advance was met on the part of the Royalists by a terrible fire of artillery, which, however, seems not to have had very deadly effect, from want of good gunners' practice. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning.

Here the narrative which is made to me of this eventful day becomes more confused. The following is the main substance of it: The further advance of the insurgents took place in two columns, in quick march, Garibaldi himself marching at the head of one of those columns on foot, with sword in hand. Col. Orsini, with his few pieces of artillery, had in the meantime succeeded in dismounting some of the Royalist artillery; other pieces had been deserted by the frightened artillerymen, and were insufficiently attended to by the officers who had stuck to their posts. One company—the name given is Arrell, which is unknown to me—then seems to have mutinied, and to have nailed—not the guns, as they were ordered, but—their officers to the gun-carriages, where they were found by the advancing patriots. At last Garibaldi and his men carried the whole line of the outer intrenchments, and drove the King's forces back into the city.

The citizens of Palermo, seeing the soldiers demoralized and beaten then began to throw up barricades and attempted an insurrection, but the forts and the eight men-of-war began at once to shell the streets. The Consuls and Commanders of the foreign men-of-war in the roadstead, who had all assembled on board the Hannibal, Commander Admiral Mundy, opened a communication with Admiral Salazar, of the Neapolitan fleet, protesting against the bombardment. The result of the negotiations that took place was, that the bombardment was discontinued at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just when the Amelia, by which I have received these reports, left the port filled with wounded, who had been placed on board in a hurry, and without much attention to their suffering. At 6 o'clock the bombardment recommenced. The Commander of the Amelia, however, expresses the belief that it was not the city, but the position of Garibaldi's forces outside the gates, that formed the aim of the gunners. At 4 o'clock this portion was between the advanced redoubts thrown up by Gen. Lanza and the last houses of the city, whose gates had been closed, and whose street had been barricaded. Gen. Lanza himself had taken up his position behind the barricades of the inner circle of the streets of Palermo, at Porta di Terranuova, near the Muolo, and near the old Campo Santo. His army was discouraged, and refused to renew the fight, which the infantry in the morning had kept up with much courage and spirit. Some officers had lost their lives in attempts to reduce the soldiers to discipline. Desertions into Garibaldi's lines had taken place of officers as well as of soldiers.

This report, partly collected from the mouths of wounded and terrified men, may be incorrect in some details; but, in the main, I have reason to believe it to be in accordance with truth.

BARBARITY OF THE ROYAL TROOPS.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes a letter which a respectable family at Orleans has received from Palermo, confirming previous accounts of the barbarity with which the inhabitants were treated by the royal troops. The writer states that on May 22d Gen. Letizia went round the environs of the city with a troop of infantry and another of cavalry, sacked 26 houses belonging to persons supposed to favor the insurrection, and set fire to a number of others. Three churches were also sacked by them. "An English lady, the wife of a Sicilian, who is a functionary of the Neapolitan Government, on going to their country-house a few days ago, found the gate torn down and the house plundered. Three Neapolitan soldiers were carrying off the last remains; one of them had two Cashmere shawls of hers under his arm. The writer gives an amusing anecdote. After an engagement at Calattascibetta, in which the King's soldiers were completely beaten and lost their cannon, the insurgents found on the field a dispatch of Gen. Letizia's to the Government, complaining that the cannon were too heavy, and that the mules could not draw them. The insurgents forwarded the dispatch with a postscript stating that the cannon suited *them* exactly, and that they meant to make good use of them.

THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY IN FRANCE.

[From the London Times.]

PARIS, June 4.

At the Council of Ministers held on Monday last the Emperor mentioned the interview with the deputation of the Interoceanic Railway Company the day previous, the particulars of which I gave in my letter the same day. His Majesty pointed out the importance of the scheme to the commerce of France, as articles of French manufacture, silks, ornamental goods, etc., being light and in demand in California, Australia, and other gold regions, would pass over the line. He referred the matter in particular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On Friday last the Minister of Honduras, M. Herran, had an interview with M. Thouvenel, who requested to be informed what he desired that France should do in the matter, and what way he wished the protection of the French Government to be afforded to it. *M. Herran replied that he asked for the moral support of France, and for French emigration to Honduras;* that French names of influence should appear in the direction of the undertaking, and that French capitalists should become interested in it. He further requested permission to publish, on official authority, that France considered the route by Honduras, from the excellence of the harbor, its practicability for a railway, the richness of the country, and the favorable geographical position, as of great importance to the commercial world, as well as to postal communication with the Pacific and the East; and that, supported by France, England, and America, it could not fail to become an additional bond of peace between them. M. Thouvenel promised that he would do his best to have the affair supported.

Destructive Invention.

It is curious to see how the inventive genius of man expands itself upon death-dealing instruments, and how generously such labors are rewarded as compared with the gains of those who direct their inventive faculties to the production of more peaceful implements. It is a great deal more profitable to invent means for destroying life, than to perfect machines for saving time and labor. Colt makes a fortune, while Whitney and Fitch gain nothing but vexation and disappointment. The truth is, man is a fighting animal, and not particularly fond of labor.

Among the latest of these inventions is the monster gun recently cast for our government, at the Fort Pitt Iron Works, and about to be tested at Fort Monroe. It is decidedly the "great gun" of the army, and believed to be the largest piece of cannon in the world. It was cast on a new principle, and is encircled by two large iron bands, six feet in diameter, and one foot broad, which act as wheels, the gun being the axle. Its weight is 49,039 pounds; its bore fifteen inches in diameter, and about fourteen feet long, having a capacity of sixteen bushels. A stout, shouldered man can easily enter it and pass down to the bottom.

As a complement for this mighty gun, some one in England has invented a new gunpowder, which is said to be less dangerous than ordinary powder, produces very little smoke, and that of a less pungent kind than usual. This article must grow in favor with those who, like Hotspur's courtier, dislike the smell of "villainous saltpetre."

But, better still, Sir Macdonald Stephenson proposes to supersede gunpowder altogether! He is engaged upon a new mortar, which is to discharge shot by the application of high pressure steam to be the production of great centrifugal velocity. Ten or more shots can be discharged for every single discharge of the ordinary mortar. A rotary steam engine is employed to impart high centrifugal force to a cylinder of about seven feet diameter, and pass down the arms or spokes to the periphery, where they are retained by an apparatus which is regulated to release them at the precise time required. This is a revolver with a "vengeance!"—*Portland Transcript.*

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Miscellaneous.

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MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

A. C. BADGER, [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET. Banking Department. [illegible] We receive deposits, payable at specified date, on which interest will be allowed. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. [illegible] COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. [illegible] STOCK DEPARTMENT. [illegible] FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. [illegible] Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Brunswick [illegible] for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank of WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. [illegible]

I. C. BARBOUR, Banking and Exchange office, [illegible] Lake street, [illegible] Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. [illegible] F. G. ADAMS.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 12 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities. [illegible] REFERENCES IN BOSTON—J. Amory Davis, Esq., Pres't. Suffolk Bank; [illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. RUGGLES, Pres't. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

MARINE BANK. CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. [illegible] Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Mendota, Illinois. [illegible] Collections made and remitted at current rates. [illegible] References—Park Bank, New York; [illegible] White Bros., Chicago; [illegible] B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

THOMAS GEORGE, 225 Lake Street, (Corner of Franklin.) Having disposed of his old stock at 82 Lake street, has opened at 225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin, Where he offers for sale a new and complete assortment of House-keeping Goods, consisting in part of WINSHIP'S Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, The best thing of the kind ever [illegible] KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER. An excellent and sure article for clarifying and purifying Rain, River or Lake Water. Also, a smaller size, designed for offices, &c. Masser's 5 Minute Ice Cream Freezer. WEATHER STRIPS, for keeping the dust and wind from coming under doors and rattling windows. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE GENERALLY. Plain Tin Ware, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [illegible] Thomas George, 225 LAKE-ST., CORNER FRANKLIN.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Have the Largest and Best Assortment of STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES, Woodworth Planing Machines, WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING, Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Jointers, Doane's Shingle Machines. [illegible] Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS. A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. &c. At the very Lowest Cash Prices. W. H. DOANE, Agent, 133 Clark-st., Chicago.

H. V. DITMARS, PRACTICAL Machinist and Pressman, NORTH WATER STREET, One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, [illegible] Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order. Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box [illegible]

Chicago Lead Works Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Lytharge. PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by G. METZ, Agent, at 150 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of House-keeping, Hardware and Tinware.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. "This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the renowned 'Soyer,' for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is highly approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet. "Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer. "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas. Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 86 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . . Washington Street . . . 171

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. [illegible] prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 72 . . . LAKE STREET . . . 72

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, And Goods generally kept in the line. [illegible] No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 LAKE STREET, Have a very large stock of Men's, Boys, Misses and Children's STRAW GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE Silver Plated & Britannia Ware, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS E. BYRN, [illegible] 170 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe! Boston, March 22, 1860. To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: [illegible] Respectfully yours, CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 . . . Lake Street . . . 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, [illegible] WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 . . Lake Street . . . 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] OLIVER S. BUTLER.

BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.] 171.......Randolph Street.......171 MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY, Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and Furnishing Hotels, etc.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 117 South Water Street, Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 125 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—[illegible] South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 63.........Randolph Street.........63

WALL PAPER, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS BY DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 154.....South Clark street.....154

Architects and Builders.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. Office—83 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 46 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidence of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, [illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET. Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

W. W. KIMBALL, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS. New Pianos from the best Boston Manufacturers for sale [illegible] PIANOS TO RENT. OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. 90 . . Clark Street . . . 90

GRINDSTONES.—200 Tons Lake Huron and Nova Scotia Grindstones, just received [illegible]

Wholesale Houses

SPRING TRADE.—1860. Field, Benedict & Co., [illegible]

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake street, JELLY TUMBLERS, PRESERVE JARS, FRUIT CANS, Wholesale and Retail.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!— PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, No. 40......Lake Street......No. 40 (UP STAIRS.) Having sold out our stock at 136 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing. Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

72 LAKE STREET 72 Large Stock bought at reduced prices. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glass and Silver-Plated Ware, WE HAVE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED OUR MISCELLANEOUS STORE, [illegible] Bowen Brothers, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

Anno Domini . . . 1860 Of American Independence . . . 84. Spring Announcement. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and desirable stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860 MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, [illegible] Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42 & 44 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 42.......LAKE STREET.......44 DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually Large and Carefully Selected Stock, Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas and Parasols. 42 & 44....Lake Street....42 & 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers, Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES. 26 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

G. C. COOK & CO., [illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18 CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin. [illegible]

LELAND & MIXER, 139—South Water-st.—139 PREMIUM HAMS! [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas E. R. T. Armstrong did on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and [illegible] JOHN DENNISTON, THOS. PARKER, Mortgagees. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, in Chancery. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, Assignees of John Woodbridge, Jr., will sell at public auction, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on Monday, the second day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed by them from the said John Woodbridge, Jr., by a certain deed of trust executed on the tenth day of September, A. D. [illegible], and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, [illegible] in the following described real estate, to wit: The west 40 feet of lot 8 in block 17, in Kinzie's Addition to the city of Chicago. The undivided ½ of a 1,440 feet in front and east of and adjoining the Methodist Book Depository on Washington street. The undivided ½ of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 2, in Astor's addition to the city of Chicago. The north ½ of block 15, in Lyman, Larned and Woodbridge's subdivision of east ½ of northwest ¼ and northwest ¼ of section 11, 39, 14. [illegible] Lyman's subdivision of southeast frac. ¼ of section 2, 39, 14. Lots 1 and 2 and east ½ of 3, in block 28, in Kinzie's addition to Chicago. [illegible] Any information in regard to the title to said property will be communicated by the undersigned, [illegible] JOHN C. WILLIAMS, CHAS. HITCHCOCK, Assignees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas Hubert Page and Abia Page did, on the second day of June, A. D. 1859, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, [illegible] Chicago, June 12th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] J. L. McVicker, [illegible] W. KIMBALL, Clerk. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry and Edward Norton vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & TURNER, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A.D. 1860. [illegible] vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher.—Attachment. [illegible] W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & TURNER, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1860. Holden Putnam vs. John G. Adams.—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. [illegible] McALLISTER & JEWETT, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. [illegible]

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, LEDGER PAPERS, Writing Inks and Fluids, BLANK BOOKS, CARD BOARDS AND CARDS, WRAPPING PAPER, And every description of BOOK BINDER'S STOCK. 122 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of paper [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. [illegible]

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAP [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Friday Evening, June 22, 1860.

Exchange is a shade easier to-day; but the amount offering is still below the wants of the market. The banks are paying [illegible] the current selling rate is still [illegible]. The activity of shipments for the past two days gives promise of a still better supply.

Currency is abundant and accumulating. The prospect now is that holders will have to carry very considerable amounts for a month or six weeks, at least. It is not likely that the surplus will be wanted till the new crop begins to move.

Gold is still in demand at [illegible] to pay county and State taxes.

Kansas "Wild Cats."—Several attempts have been made to establish "wild cat" banks in Kansas, but the intelligence and the stern integrity of the people gave them no quarter, and they were very soon effectually "crushed out." A new "institution" has recently commenced business at Lawrence, called the Lawrence Bank. The Leavenworth *Evening Dispatch* "indorses" the concern as follows:

[illegible]

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—Traffic statement for the week ending June 16th, 1860:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, June 22.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

vance of [illegible] over Saturday's prices, closing firmly.

Indian Corn has continued to arrive freely and is in fair demand, chiefly for home use, the export trade being somewhat checked. Barley and Rye are inactive.

New York.—The *Times* of yesterday says:

The payments into the private banking houses to-day for Exchange caused a free offering of money on call loans, at 5 per cent. as the rule, and [illegible] on select collaterals. There is nothing new in discounts, which, outside of bank, rule [illegible] per cent. for prime selections of paper, according to date. Choice single name bills, 4 to 6 months to run, are done at [illegible] per cent., and endorsed paper [illegible] per cent. The July interest on the Southern and Western State debts [illegible] in this city, is coming in freely. The Bank of Commerce has received the full amount to be disbursed [illegible] proximo for Missouri, a draft on the Sub Treasury for $338,000 being at hand to-day.

Milwaukee Markets—June 21.—Receipts 972 brls flour, 13,493 bu wheat, 654 bu oats. Shipped [illegible]. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The steamer's news had a stimulating influence upon our markets, and prices of wheat before the close had advanced fully 3½ cents, but owing to [illegible] of holders transactions were limited. In the afternoon buyers were plenty at $1.11 for No. 1 spring in store, and a [illegible] delivery on board July 1st at $1.13. No. 2 would have sold freely at $1.08 in store, but very little was offered. We heard of no sales of [illegible] after the news, the millers standing aloof from the speculative excitement. The sales reported exhibit a wide range in prices, the market opening at yesterday's quotations, and closing 3½c higher.

Flour was more active and higher, fair to good country Extra bringing [illegible] on board. The sales reported include about 1200 bbls.

Coarse grains remain quiet. There is some demand for Oats to ship, at 40c. Corn dull at 48c. Barley [illegible] dull and lower, buyers refusing to give more than 67c. [illegible] Wool firm at previous quotations.

Toledo Markets—June 21.—The market today [illegible] Eastern advices [illegible] tendency. Flour—No sales. Wheat—No sales transpired [illegible] sale before report of 2000 bushels [illegible] at $1.28. Corn—More active with upward tendency. Sales 1000 bu at 50c.; 2500 bu [illegible] Since later advices by telegraph, Corn is held firmly for better figures.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The New York *Shipping List* says:

[illegible] canal boats have entered foreign goods in the Custom House within a few days. They bring cargoes of oats and peas from [illegible] to Rouse's Point on this side of the line, and from thence by Lake Champlain to Troy and New York. The D. Reeder, Carrie, J. W. Ingalls, Dacota and Tribune. They come under the reciprocity treaty, but must enter the Customs as if a sailing vessel from any other of the British Provinces. Speaking of the Reciprocity Treaty, we learn from Washington that "Commissioner Hatch's special report on the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces has been communicated to Congress. He makes elaborate statements to show the disastrous effects of the Reciprocity Treaty on our country, and urges the only proper, radical and efficient remedy beyond question, is its speedy abrogation. *Per contra*—Jas. W. Taylor, another Special Commissioner, says he can safely state that there is one entire sentiment west of Buffalo, on the line of the great lakes, and that is, of hostility to the abrogation of the treaty. If any change is demanded, it is in favor of its territorial extension to the new provinces soon to be organized west of Minnesota, in British Columbia, and so to assume the designation of a *zoll verein*, or Customs Union."

Movement of Produce on the Illinois Central Railroad.—The movement of local

[illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

[illegible]

The Wool Trade.

[illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

For particulars of the burning of the H. E. Spaulding, see [illegible]

[illegible]

Passed Detroit, June 21st.

[illegible]

Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Ports.

[illegible]

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And Western Express Co.

1860.

To Shippers of Freight to and from the West.

[illegible]

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

[illegible]

Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine,

[illegible] following First Class [illegible]

MOHAWK, DACOTAH,
FREE STATE, GALENA,
TONAWANDA, MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH, CUYAHOGA,
MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO,
NEPTUNE, WENONA,
MENOOCHI, MT. VERNON,

[illegible] BUFFALO and DETROIT [illegible]

CONCORD, DUNKIRK,
OMAR PASHA, SAGINAW,

[illegible] BUFFALO, SANDUSKY and TOLEDO [illegible]

ARABIAN, EQUATOR,
EUPHRATES, [illegible]

[illegible]

150 Boats of the Largest Class,

The Western Express,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
FOOT OF STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LINE.
1860.

DAILY LINE.

[illegible]

GALENA, MAY FLOWER,
NEPTUNE,
MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO, TONAWANDA,

[illegible]

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANS-[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY,

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND WESTERN

[illegible]

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
1860.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BALTIMORE ROWDYDOW

A GENERAL BREAK-UP!

The South and part of the North Retire.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

NO CANDIDATE!

Douglas wants to Withdraw!

THE THING ADJOURNED.

Baltimore, June 22.—The Convention assembled at ten o'clock promptly, the theatre being densely crowded. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright of Missouri moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. McCook of Ohio moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the question could be stated by the Chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The Chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gittings of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report, excepting the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegation.

Mr. Crum of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of making their report, errors appeared in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. Sibley of Minnesota inquired whether under the rules adopted by the Convention, it was in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard in close of the debate, even after the main question had been ordered.

The President said such was the custom in the House of Representatives, and he should so rule.

Mr. Gittings of Maryland asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report so as to leave before the Convention as his report only the resolution admitting the Yancey delegates from Alabama. In so doing, he stated it had been represented to him that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. Yancey. While he admitted that Mr. Yancey was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet those who believed such influences dictated his report, knew little of him as a man, or his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. Gittings's report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings's report.

Mr. Gittings then asked to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report proper first in order.

Mr. Crum of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusion in the report.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts objected.

Mr. Sibley of Minnesota asked whether an objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. Crum said, if permitted to file this statement, he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright of Massachusetts still objected. When the gentleman from Missouri commenced his speech, he should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports of yesterday, and therefore could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark of Missouri called attention to the remarks of Messrs. Phillips of Pennsylvania and Stevens of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the report.

The President decided that the debate had taken place and gave the floor to Mr. Crum.

Mr. Crum then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies and trouble. The resolutions adopted at the Charleston Convention recognized such secessions, and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the Committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their arguments absurd by filling those very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by re-appointing and re-accrediting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond; and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might as well have been accredited also to the Chicago Convention. But what Democrat would desire to admit men on such a roving commission to a Democratic convention? The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Minnesota, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart—No gentleman will go further than myself in granting personal favors, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled, as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was indivisible.

Mr. John Cochrane of New York held that while a motion to strike out and insert was indivisible yet it only applied to a separate proposition to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held it was divisible.

The President while expressing some doubt maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substitution of the whole minority report by Mr. Stevens of Oregon, for the whole majority report. The vote was called by States and resulted as follows:

Maine, aye 2½, nay 5½; New Hampshire, aye ½, nay 4½; Vermont, aye 1½, nay 3½; Massachusetts, aye 5, nay 5; Rhode Island, nay 4; Connecticut, aye 2½, nay 3½; New York nay 35; New Jersey, aye 4, nay 3; Pennsylvania, aye 17, nay 10; Maryland, aye 5½, nay 2½ and one delegate declining to vote; Virginia, aye 14, nay 1; North Carolina, aye 9, nay 1; Arkansas, aye ½ nay ½; Missouri, aye 5, nay 4; Tennessee, aye 10, nay 1; Kentucky, aye 10, nay 2; Ohio, nay 23; Indiana, nay 13; Illinois, nay 11; Michigan, nay 6; Wisconsin, nay 5; Iowa, nay 4; Minnesota, aye 1½, nay 2½; California, aye 4; Oregon, aye 3. Total, aye 100½ nay 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens's minority report for the majority was lost.

The Chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was announced in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church of New York and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition. The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi. Carried nearly unanimously—the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one from Iowa. Half a vote from Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move they be admitted at once. [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."]

Capt. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you call aye or no. I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane of New York raised a point of order that the report was not adopted till adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates?

The President replied he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan objected to any business but the question before the House.

A vote was then taken on the third resolution of the majority admitting the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. The vote is precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report except the following States: Vermont, aye 4½, nay ½; New Jersey, aye 3½, nay 4½; Maryland, aye 2½, nay 5½; Virginia, aye 1, nay 13; North Carolina, aye 2, nay 8; Tennessee, aye 2, nay 10. Total, ayes 150; nays 98. So the 3d resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the 5d resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Henderson and his colleagues from Arkansas with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues, the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr Saulsbury of Delaware called for a division of the resolution, so as to take a vote on the propositions contained therein.

The President decided the resolution divisible.

The question was taken upon the three several propositions: first on the admission of the Hindman delegation; second on the admission of Hooper delegates, and third giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdraw. All were adopted. A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. Adopted, only 2½ votes in the negative, 2 from Pennsylvania and ½ from Oregon. A vote was next taken on the 5th resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whitely of Delaware. Adopted. The resolution giving B. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation contested by Benjamin F. Hallett was then adopted, 150 to 111.

Mr. [illegible] at this point made a motion to reconsider each vote and to lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motion was not to be put until votes on all the propositions had been taken. The seventh resolution of the majority declaring Mr. O'Fallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed by John B. Clay, was then adopted, 138½ to 119.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania then moved to reconsider the vote and lay that resolution on the table. Lost [illegible].

The eighth resolution admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama was next adopted, ayes 148½, noes 101½.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the resolution on the table. Laid over.

The question being on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take their seats, the [illegible] State. A division of the question was called for so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Gardner of Georgia presented a letter from the National Democratic delegation from Georgia, and asked that it be read. [Cries of "Read, read,"—"No, no."]

Mr. Butterworth of New York objected.

Mr. Clancy of New York inquired if one objection would prevent the reading?

The President—It will, in this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Clancy—The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege, and read the communication, and the chair will then decide whether he is in order.

The call for a division of the resolution was then withdrawn and the resolution was lost—108½ to 145. New York voted in the negative.

The whole majority report was adopted except the last resolution dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and contestants, which was lost—108½ to 145. New York voting no.

Mr. Church of New York took the floor. He said the New York delegates have had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia, as they deemed justice to the Democracy of that State requires. Coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the nation New York desires to move that the original delegation from Georgia be admitted to seats on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. Seward of Georgia raised a point of order, that the motion in order was on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was executed, and a vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is unnecessary.

Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts rose to address the Convention.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan raised a point of order, that Mr. Hallett was not a member of the Convention.

Mr. Hallett—A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan. The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of motions to reconsider and lay on the table.

The Chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Church raised a point of order that he had called for the previous question, and therefore no debate was in order. The President so decided.

Mr. Hallett appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his call for the previous question.

Mr. Avery of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform, is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hallett—Sir, I have fought enough for New York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania—I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and therefore the gentleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Church not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts then took the floor, and moved to reconsider the ninth resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin raised a point of order that Mr. Hallett had never been a delegate in the Convention. Mr. Chaffee was the delegate recognized and admitted to the Charleston Convention, and Mr. Hallett's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. Hallett desired to speak to a point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, he had requested Mr. Chaffee, as his substitute, to attend. He had prepared papers for that purpose in the sick chamber of his wife, without trouble to Mr. Chaffee, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. Stuart and others called Mr. Hallett to order, and considerable confusion existed, until the Chair awarded the floor to Mr. Hallett.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on Mr. Cochrane's motion for a recess, and it was declared lost—82½ ayes, 168 noes.

Mr. Cessna called for the consideration of the motions to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay these motions on the table.

Mr. Vandeford of Maryland moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be *sine die*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon was rejected, and the Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table, by the vote of 113½ to 138½—New York voting no.

Amidst most intense excitement, Mr. Cochrane then rapidly made the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried.

Amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men, and the reviving hopes of the South, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few. As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place—Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware, Cessna of Pennsylvania and Gorman of Minnesota all rising simultaneously. The floor was given to Mr. Saulsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware as reported in the evening papers. They were represented as voting for the admission of the Soulé delegates from Louisiana. They did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens of Oregon.

The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost by ayes 103, noes 149—New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

The motions to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session were then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell of Virginia, Mr. Stansberry of Maryland and Mr. Henry of Pennsylvania rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Stansberry made the same motion.

There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan—I raise the point of order, that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order.

New York and several other States called for a vote by States. The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell of Virginia took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty.

Mr Gorman of Minnesota arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order. The previous question, on seconding it, must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, completely irrevocable; and it became the duty of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in their deliberation. [Applause, which was checked by the chair. A voice—"Oh, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content." The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.]

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued—some of them, at least—would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. The reasons that induced them to take this important step would be submitted to their constituents; and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffatt of Va. stated the reasons why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a District Convention, to which he owed allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other. He was elected to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it; to carry out the wishes of the people who are national, not sectionally to promote the interests of the Union nor risk its dissever-ance. [Applause.]

Mr. Moffatt was called to order and yielded the floor to Mr. Lander of North Carolina, who announced that a majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage perpetrated on the people of the South, would withdraw from the Convention. Northern Democrats had heretofore given fair play to the South, but they did so no longer. He therefore announced that eight of the delegates would retire.

Mr. Ewing of Tennessee said the delegates from that State had exhibited in this Convention, as far as possible, every disposition to harmonize the labors of the Convention and bring them to a happy result. They were the first to propose resolutions to harmonize the platform. They had a platform, they had a candidate dear to them, and had cast him away to harmonize the Convention. The delegation now asked leave to retire temporarily for consultation as to what their future action should be.

Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky, on the part of a portion of the delegation from that State, desired to say that circumstances have arisen which make it doubtful in the minds of the delegation whether they can consent to continue with this body. They had come here to nominate a candidate acceptable to all the Union. This appeared now to be doubtful, in view of the process of disintegration which has been going on. They did not wish to retire from the Convention on any technical grounds, but did not wish to participate in making a nomination of a candidate not acceptable to all parts of the Union. They were not yet prepared to withdraw from the Convention, but asked leave to retire for consultation. Leave was granted.

At this point the Soulé delegation from Louisiana entered the hall amidst applause, and took seats.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, on the part of six delegates from Maryland, desired to act with no convention that preferred a man to principles. [Loud cries of order.] Seams had been discovered by the adoption of the unit rule till it became inconsistent with honor to remain. Cherishing with warm remembrance the good deeds the Democracy had formerly done for the South, they bid them farewell with regret.

Mr. Glenn of Virginia had not agreed with his delegation in their secession, but desired severance [illegible]

[illegible] the Baltimore Convention 20 years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidate for President and every Democratic candidate in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted for 20 years he announced to this Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of the Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feeling. There are many gallant hearts here from the land of Jackson who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which, laboring for hours to adopt a platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Andrew Johnson as their first choice for President, but pledging the State to give its hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he came from the North or the South, provided he can cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He had no fears that this Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot endorse the Cincinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for their fidelity to the Union and the country, and to declare that he would never endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn from the Convention and he hoped better counsels would prevail.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee followed, charging that while the South had originally intended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner gone out than they offered to unite on a candidate, provided one man was not nominated, so it was no fight for principle, but a proscription fight against an individual. He boasted, in the course of his remarks, that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic party.

Mr. Smith of California took the floor. While he could not say his democracy dated back to a time of which he had no recollection, he could boast that it was as pure as the canopy of Heaven. California stood here with a bleeding heart to see the downfall of the Democratic party. [Loud laughter.] Yes, he repeated, the downfall of the Democratic party, for it had been stabbed by an assassin now standing on this floor. [Loud cries of "order!" and much excitement, during which Mr. Smith continued, standing on a settee from which he was speaking.]

Several delegates were in different parts of the Hall, and Mr. Smith, with his arms folded, stood surveying them and sneering contemptuously.

After much confusion the President stated that the remarks of the gentleman were only made by the indulgence of the Convention, and the Chair hoped he would proceed in order. Mr. Smith, when silence was restored, said it was the most extraordinary thing possible that every delegate should undertake to dictate to him how he should speak. He should express himself as he thought proper, and while he was no braggadocio, he desired to say in all seriousness, that any person who might object to what he should say knew well his remedy. He did not know the use of language if it was not used plainly, unless it should only be as some writers had expressed it—to conceal what a person means. For himself, he was in the habit of using it to express his ideas. If he spoke of the company in the boxes, he should call it the fair sex. If he spoke of the gas lamps, he should call them by their names. He was accustomed to use language such as he thought appropriate to the thing he spoke of. This Convention had been properly held in a theatre, and the comedy of errors in the performance of which it had been engaged would end in a tragedy of blood. This acting of an irregular Convention—[derisive laughter]—he said irregular Convention, because every resolution that had been carried was effected by a rule which one of the Illinois delegation had confessed to him was a trick. [Cries of "order."]

Mr. Taylor of Rhode Island rose to a point of order. The gentleman who is speaking by the indulgence of the Convention, had no right to indulge in offensive remarks. [Applause.]

Mr. Merrick desired to know the name of the delegate from Illinois against whom the charge had been made by the delegate from California.

Mr. Smith—We shall get that in time.

Mr. Merrick—I demand to know his name now. There was great excitement and confusion during which Mr. Smith endeavored to speak. He kept the floor, however, and grew more offensive in manner as the convention refused to hear.

The President, after rapping for order requested Mr. Smith to proceed in order.

Mr. Clairborne of Mo.—If the President of the Convention will not protect us from the insult of this delegate, I desire that he shall not prevent us from holding him to account ourselves. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Merrick of Illinois appealed to all parties to remember that they were in a National Convention and in the presence of ladies. He hoped all would preserve order and decorum in debate. [Applause.]

Mr. Merrick—The gentleman from California has made a charge of a personal character against the whole delegation from Illinois. I desire he should name the individual delegate he alludes to in order that he may take the responsibility on himself.

Mr. Smith attempted to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of order.

Mr. Smith—I intend to be heard. I must say that the Convention is acting like a sick child who shows great reluctance to take physic. He repeated that the resolution known as the united rule, which had been adopted by the Convention, has been designated to him by an Illinois delegate as an *intentional* trick and fraud upon the Convention. [Loud cries of order and much indignant excitement.]

The President called Mr. Smith to order. The words he was speaking were out of order, and should not be used when the indulgence of the Convention was extended to the speaker as a courtesy. Another point of order was that the gentleman's allotted time had expired.

Mr. Smith—But I have been interrupted, and I will not allow that to be deducted from my time.

The President—The Chair has kept the time faithfully, and has allowed five minutes for the interruptions.

Mr. Smith—Then I claim ten minutes now. Mr. Chairman, I mean to have my twenty minutes—an honest twenty minutes.

The President—The gentleman will take his seat.

[Loud cries of "Order," "Down, down."]

After some time, Mr. Smith desisted and left the Convention.

Mr. Stevens of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the Oregon delegation from the Convention.

Mr. Moffatt of Virginia took the floor, and spoke earnestly against secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to support the nominee of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of his constituents would stand by the National Democratic party whoever might desert it. The South would never follow a Black Republican President and a sectional Democracy. He continued to argue in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization, until he was suddenly taken ill, and compelled to yield the floor.

Mr Riley of Pennsylvania moved to adjourn. Lost—184 to 210½.

Mr. Cessna called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Mr. Clark of Missouri hoped that consent would be given to adjourn after the Convention had ordered the previous question, in order that the Missouri delegation might have leave to consult on the present condition of affairs. His own mind was made up, but at the request of others of the delegation he desired that this be done.

Mr. Cessna had no objection to such a course himself, but could not say what the wish of the Convention might be.

Mr. Craig of Missouri was anxious that the proposition of his colleague should be carried, but in order that even for one night the position of one delegate at least should not be misunderstood he desired to say, "that while he was ready to follow his colleague most anywhere, he was not willing to follow any one out of the Democratic Convention of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clark of Missouri—This remark may place me in a false position. I have said my mind was fixed. I shall never leave this body. [Loud applause.]

A Virginian inquired if alternates who had not seceded were entitled to fill seats deserted by principals. [Cries of yes, yes.]

Mr. Goulden of Georgia took the floor and repeated his speech in favor of the slave trade delivered at Charleston.

Mr. Whitney of Massachusetts stated that some of the Massachusetts delegates desired to retire for consultation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware said that while Delaware would not leave the Convention, they would at present refrain from voting, reserving to themselves the right to do so at any time.

Mr. Steele of North Carolina made a strong speech against secession.

Mr. Ewing, for the majority of the Tennessee delegation, announced that 19 delegates would retire and 5 remain.

Mr. Clairborne of Missouri made an eloquent speech in favor of Mr. Douglas, and advocated his claims as a National Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of the ticket he had no fear for the result.

The Convention then ordered the previous question and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify the platform if possible, and if necessary, to withdraw his name. There is much excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic despatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas by friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action, but to leave himself in the hands of his friends. There is speaking in Monument Square to-night, but very little enthusiasm.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

New York, June 22.—Mr. O. S. Wood, one of the oldest and most accomplished telegraphers in the country, and who for several years has had the management of the Canadian lines, went to Europe on business connected with his profession. During his sojourn in London Mr. W. made many inquiries touching the prospects of the newly projected telegraph line between England and America by the way of Greenland and Iceland. The result of these inquiries he sums up in the subjoined paragraph, which is extracted from one of his letters to his friends in this country:

"They (the new Company) will accomplish nothing except making surveys. We shall never see Europe and America connected by telegraph via Greenland and Iceland. The more inquiries I make the better I am satisfied that we will soon have a direct line working successfully across the Atlantic, and I hope that you may live many years after its accomplishment."

Mr. Wood strongly deprecates the difficulty which has recently sprung up between the press of the United States and the American Telegraph Company, in consequence of the extraordinary measures of the latter, and predicts that the inevitable result of the quarrel will be the establishment of rival lines throughout the country.

From Cuba.

New Orleans, June 22.—The Steamer Cahawba arrived here yesterday, bringing Havana dates to the 18th inst.

Sugar market at Havana was steady, prices ranging from [illegible]. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 340,000 boxes.

Molasses was firm at [illegible] for Muscovado.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, June 22.—The U. S. Sloop of War Pocahontas has arrived here from Vera Cruz with advices to the 18th inst. and important despatches for Washington. [illegible]

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, Friday, June 22.

Senate.—Mr. Latham offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the remainder of the salary of the late Senator Broderick to his assignees. Referred.

The House bill for the relief of the eighth Congressional Township in Randolph County, Illinois was passed.

Much confusion ensued, many Senators being on the floor at once, making separate motions.

Mr. Mason moved to proceed to executive session. He believed that unless this day was spent in considering executive business, the Senate would be detained here next week.

Mr. Yulee and Mr. Trumbull thought that Legislative business could be finished before the Executive business, as the latter could go over till the next session.

The motion to go into Executive Session was deferred, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitch reported a resolution supplementary to the one already passed, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, instead of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, as provided in the recent law passed.

The twenty million loan passed the Committee of Conference on the Legislative bill reported. Agreed to.

A debate occurred on the California mail service without action. Recess to 6 P. M.

The Senate assembled at 6 o'clock. Bills of minor importance were passed. The Post Route bill was resumed. Mr. Latham advocated the Overland route. A long debate followed; laid aside. The Post Office Deficiency bill was debated and some amendments agreed to. Without action the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Morris of Illinois asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution providing for a committee of three to investigate, during the recess, all the facts relative to Mr. Fowler's defalcation.

On motion of Mr. Burch, the unfinished business was transferred to the next session.

The House passed the resolution—85 against 62—reported Wednesday by Mr. Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, and amended by Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Alley, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill authorizing a postal contract from New Orleans or Mobile around the Mexican Gulf, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. Butterfield's proposition. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois reported from the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Deficiency bill that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from further service, and that the House insist on its amendments, with verbal alterations restoring the land service discontinued in March, 1859, except where the same expired by limitation or improved the service furnished by railroad or otherwise, retaining the [illegible] steamer contract clause, the Post Master General not to be debarred from discontinuing or curtailing the service in accordance with the existing laws.

Mr. Miles said it was almost morally certain that the Senate would not agree to the House amendment.

Mr. Washburne had every reason to expect a favorable result. His motion was agreed to, ayes 85, noes not counted.

The Loan and Treasury Note bill (a synopsis of which has been heretofore given,) was passed, by 88 against 77.

Several private bills passed. Adjourned.

From Washington.

Washington, June 21.—The Post Office Deficiency and Post Route bills are the only ones of a general public character now pending between the two Houses, with the exception of the tariff. All the Pennsylvania Representatives present, except Mr. Dimick, voted against the loan bill, and only three Democrats recorded their names in the negative, namely Messrs. Cobb, Florence, and Morris of Illinois. The affirmative was a mixed vote of all parties. The Senate passed the bill after it left the House.

Congress has changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster, in the Navy. The British Navy adopted this title some years ago.

C. G. Baylor has been confirmed as Consul to Cologne.

Almost a Fight.

Concord, N. H., June 22.—The New Hampshire Legislature has adjourned till Monday afternoon. Mr. Shirley of Andover and Mr. Barnard of Franklin, members of the House, came near a personal knock down to-day, the latter accusing the former of uttering a falsehood. Mr. Shirley, who is a leading Democrat, remains in town to answer any written request from Mr. Barnard.

The American Telegraph Co.

New York, June 21.—The *Herald*, *Journal of Commerce*, &c., contain editorials strongly condemnatory of the Executive Committee of the American Telegraph Co., for their extraordinary demands and threats against the Press, and urge stockholders to come forward at their meeting next Thursday and preserve their property from the certain destruction of mad men who now control it.

Forgeries.

Boston, June 22.—The Exchange Bank yesterday paid $1,920 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank $1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the name of J. W. Davis and Mathew Bolles, Bankers.

Cricket.

Albany, June 22.—St. George's Cricket Club beat the Albany County Club to-day. St. George's, 1st innings 35; second innings 112. Total 147. Albany County, 1st innings, 58; 2d innings 34. Total 92.

Postmaster Fowler.

New York, June 22.—Private letters have been received from Postmaster Fowler at Havana dated June 13th. Pike's Peak story is a humbug.

Richmond Convention.

Richmond, June 22.—The Seceding Convention met and adjourned.

The Rivers.

Dubuque, June 22.—River falling rapidly; 4½ feet on the bar. Thermometer 70 deg. Cloudy.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales.

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve,

For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Post Office address Box 324.

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
[illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.
Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [illegible]

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water-st.

150 Bbls. PLANTATION, PORTO RICO and S. H. MOLASSES, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

GROCERIES.—50 bbls. N. Y. Syrup, [illegible] WM. LIGET & CO., South Water street.

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, [illegible] WM. LIGET & CO. [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible] BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO. [illegible]

75 N. O. S. H. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. N. Y. CRUSHED and Granulated and Powdered Sugars. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bags PRIME RIO COFFEE, [illegible] in store for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags PEPPER for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bags SPICE [illegible]

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine!"
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for Repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for dealers in Cases containing Four, Eight and Twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithographic Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Stationers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Hardware Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by House-Furnishing Stores.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Furniture Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Fancy Goods Dealers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Grocers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Sold by Country Merchants Generally.

Manufactured by
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
48 Cedar street, New York.
Address Post-Office Box No. 3,600.

Annexed is an Alphabetical List of Articles which, if damaged, may be restored to their original strength and usefulness by

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

[illegible]

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

[illegible]

PRESS AND TRI[illegible]
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible]
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS [illegible]
John L. Scripps, Charles [illegible]
William Bross, Joseph [illegible]
Alfred Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK S[illegible]

[illegible]

Press & Trib[illegible]

CHICAGO, [illegible]

Republican Nominatio[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STA[illegible]
ABRAHAM LINC[illegible]
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAM[illegible]
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors[illegible]
AT LARGE.
LEONARD SWETT, of McLean.
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
DISTRICTS.
1. A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of De W[illegible]
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. J. STARK, of Hancock.
6. J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles[illegible]
8. T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES, of Mo[illegible]
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
VITAL JARROT, of St. Cl[illegible]
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawr[illegible]
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pi[illegible]
FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, of Sangam[illegible]
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Mo[illegible]

BRECKINRIDGE AND L[illegible]

DOUGLAS AND FITZPATRIC[illegible]

These are the tickets presented to [illegible] ple by the double-headed monster at [illegible] which has been denominated a Co[illegible] The former was nominated by the De[illegible] States representing 105 electoral vot[illegible] latter was put up by the Republica[illegible] which, with the bogus delegations [illegible] bama and Louisiana, mustered 181½ [illegible] votes. The two-thirds rule was rep[illegible] the Douglas concern, and a resolutio[illegible] ed declaring the nomination to ha[illegible] made by two-thirds, "according to [illegible] of Congress." Twenty States wer[illegible]

[illegible]